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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

Eliminate the Pernicious Influence of the "Theory of No Conflict" in the Struggle To Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

by

Fang Hsing (方兴)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 28, 1974)

For the sake of realizing his sinister objective of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao did everything he could to propagate the "theory of no conflict" in literature and art, which has spread its pernicious influence far and wide and is extremely dangerous. In the course of deepening the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must expose and criticize down to the root the "theory of no conflict" pushed by Lin Piao, eliminate its pernicious influence and sweep away the obstacles on the road of advance for the development of socialist literature and art.

The "Theory of No Conflict" Is a Reflection of "the Theory of the Dying Out of Class Struggle Advocated by Lin Piao in Literature and Art

The "theory of no conflict" is an extremely dangerous revisionist theory of literature and art. It finds main manifestation in avoiding the clash of contradictions in the creation of literature and art and is a reflection of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" advocated by Lin Piao and his ilk. Its vital point is to betray the Marxist philosophy of struggle, oppose class contradictions and class struggle, advocate class conciliation and oppose exercise of dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of literature and art.

The basic line of the Party tells us: Socialism covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration, and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism.

This renegade and traitor Lin Piao had long harbored the design to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. Proceeding from his idealist and metaphysical reactionary viewpoint, he long entertained the thought of tampering with the basic line of the Party and frenziedly advocated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" politically. After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in our country was basically completed, Lin Piao nonsensically said: "Socialism has basically triumphed over capitalism in every field." In the stormy years of the revolutionary struggle, he openly clamored that "those who struggle against one another are enemies and those who live in harmony are friends" to oppose the revolutionary struggle and propagate class reconciliation.

Under the new situation of the great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao still worked in partnership with the renegade Ch'en Po-ta to hatch secret plans. He frenziedly opposed continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, cried that the main task after the 9th Congress should be the development of production, and tried his utmost to propagate that the political revolution was over and that we should turn to the "economic revolution."

On the question of literature and art, the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" advocated by Lin Piao was reflected in his opposition to works of literature and art reflecting class struggle, his opposition to the casting of heroic models of the proletariat, his opposition to the manifestation of the advanced outlook of the proletariat, and his contention that works of literature and art "should mainly portray people and the living ideas of people." His so-called "portrayal of people" was for "portraying" the "fine people and fine deeds" that avoided the clash of contradictions and were cut off from class struggle. His so-called "portrayal of the living ideas of people" was for writing about the so-called "I daily examine myself on three points" and "self-cultivation behind closed doors" and also about his kind of "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul" separated from actual struggle.

This set of goods of Lin Piao's was nothing new. As early as in the thirties, the "four fellows" took the reactionary stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes, frantically opposed the reflection of the revolutionary people's heated life of struggle by literature and art, and clamored that "the point of departure for literature and art should be love, the love of mankind" so as to obliterate the class nature of literature and art. Ch'en Po-ta, the Kuomintang anti-Communist element also talked nonsense saying that what Marxists and Chinese Communist Party members "should stress is not class struggle" but "advocation of the union of various classes and practice

of mutual assistance and mutual concession." This rascal also propagated the slogan "In literature and in various fields, emphasis should be placed on 'people's literature,' 'national literature' ..... and 'art for living'." What he sang was completely in the same key as that of Lin Piao.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "In class society, everybody lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class." Very evidently, the kind of "people" above class and the "living thought" of avoiding class contradictions and class struggle advocated by Lin Piao basically do not exist in actual life. Then, how could what he called "fine people and fine deeds" be written? Lin Piao said: "With the living thought grasped, fine people and fine deeds will appear." This fully exposed that the "fine people and fine deeds" he wanted to write about were not the artistic generalization of the millions of heroes appearing in actual life, or the standard everyday phenomena of contradictions and struggle in actual life, but a kind of out-and-out idealist transcendentalism "grasped" by relying on subjective hypothesis. Should we work according to this kind of reactionary teaching, then, in literature and art, we could ignore the contradictions and struggle in life and "grasp" whatever we want to write about, or talk thoughtlessly without paying any attention to objective reality. To tell the truth, this set of things propagated by Lin Piao was for distorting life and fabricating history according to the subjective wishes of their clique for eulogizing their achievements and virtues and erecting monuments for them; for writing about the "living thought" of their clique of bourgeois conspirators in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" according to their political demand for toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat or their dark mentality to plot for restoration and the ugly souls of the landlord and bourgeois classes so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinions for them to usurp leadership in the Party, seize power, and set up a fascist dynasty of the Lin family.

The Ideological Foundation of the "Theory of No Conflict" Is the "Rational" Doctrine of the Mean Shouted by Lin Piao

The ideological foundation of the "theory of no conflict" propagated by Lin Piao on the question of literature and art was the "Doctrine of the Mean" which he regarded as a priceless treasure.

The Doctrine of the Mean is a kind of reactionary theory advanced by Confucius. The so-called "course of the Mean" means that in all things we must "follow a middle course" and neither go beyond it nor fall short of it. Philosophically speaking, the so-called "Doctrine of the Mean" calls for the maintainence of the old unity of opposites and the preservation of the stability of old things forever. As a kind of historical concept, the course of the Mean means making absolute and inviolable the economic state of the old society and its superstructure, negating social transformation and the forward movement of society, and advocating conservativism, restoration of the old order and retrogression. Confucius used the Doctrine of the Mean as a means to uphold the slave-owning society and he required people to use the Doctrine of the Mean "to practice self-cultivation." He

vainly attempted to use this eclectical and conciliatory reactionary philosophy to cover up the complex social contradictions which existed in the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, and to reconcile the acute class struggle of that time. He wildly peddled what he called "His behavior is gentle and sincere, as taught by the Book of Odes.... and hs is magnanimous and kind, as taught by the Book of Music," in a vain attempt to use literature and art to popularize the Doctrine of the Mean and to oppose class struggle.

For the sake of achieving the above-mentioned goal, Confucius laid down a series of requirements on the creation of literature and art at that time. One of his main points was "let gentleness stay in the middle." What he called, "gentle and sincere," "having no depraved thought," "pleasant but not obscene, mournful but not distressing," "resentful but not angry" and "hsi" (翕 , meaning sonorous), "ch'un" (纯 , meaning harmonious), "chiao" (皦 , meaning clear) and "i" (绎 , meaning uninterrupted flow), etc., were all principles of literary and art creation laid down around this demand of "let gentleness stay in the middle," and their essence was to eliminate the clash of contradictions in the creation of literature and art. He was of the opinion that works of literature and art bearing the struggle of opposites would drive away the "feeling of equilibrium and harmony" and "moderate actions" from the hearts of people and cause the slaves to "offend against their superiors and stir up confusion." As far as the slave-owning society was concerned, this was a kind of "voice leading to the fall of the nation," and must therefore be firmly repudiated.

The Doctrine of the Mean of Confucius was directed toward the sharp changes in society at that time. He was of the opinion that the empire was in a chaotic condition during the last part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals because the slaves lacked the lofty morality of the "Mean" (Perfect is the virtue which is according to the Mean! Rare have they long been among the people, who could practice it!), which resulted in everything being carried beyond the limit and got out of hand. Because of this, he wanted the slaves to understand "a natural ease is to be prized" and to practice the "Mean." His motive in propagating the reactionary Doctrine of the Mean was to benumb the revolutionary fighting spirit of the slaves and keep them from rebelling. His objective in vigorously advocating the literature and art of the slave-owning aristocracy with "gentleness staying in the middle" was also to make a vain attempt to use literature and art to extinguish the raging struggle against the slave owners by the slaves and the newly emerging landlords of the time.

Stepping into the counter-revolutionary shoes of Confucius, Lin Piao clamored that the Doctrine of the Mean was "rational" and he tried his utmost to propagate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." His motive was completely for opposing the struggle carried out by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Lin Piao had advanced a reactionary argument: "The checking of antagonism beyond the limit would sabotage unity." In the eyes of Lin Piao, unity was absolute, sacred and inviolable. Contradiction and antagonism in all things could only exist within the "limit" of not "sabotaging unity." In this way, what is called "antagonism" could only be kept forever in the static state of peaceful co-existence to become a dead

and rigid thing. This is a typical reactionary concept of idealism and metaphysics. According to this reactionary concept,the proletariat could only co-exist peacefully with, but could not wage struggle against the bourgeoisie, otherwise the antagonism between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie would go beyond the "limit," and "would sabotage unity."

On the question of literature and art, Lin Piao tried his utmost to obliterate the class nature of literature and art and the class content of works of literature and art. He picked up the hackneyed tune that "the tone of the superior man is gentle and stays in the middle, and he uses it to cultivate the essence of life." He nonsensically said that the role of literature and art was for "improving the quality of people" and clamored that works of literature and art should be "like water" that "can quench thirst" and "nourish people." The objective of Lin Piao in energetically propagating "literature and art for nourishing people" was also to oppose the orientation of literature and art to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers in the sphere of literature and art, to oppose the casting of heroic models of the proletariat in literature and art and to oppose the use of literature and art as an effective weapon by the proletariat for dealing blows to the enemies. All this has shown that the line of Lin Piao is an ultra-Right counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Adhere to the Proletarian Philosophy of Struggle, Be Daring To Expose the Clash of Contradictions in Works of Literature and Art and Reflect Deeply Class Struggle

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Works of literature and art, as ideological forms, are products of the reflection in the human brain of the life of a given society. Revolutionary literature and art are the products of the reflection of the life of the people in the brains of revolutionary writers and artists." The social life of mankind is the only source to the creation of literature and art. Based on the Marxist philosophical concept, the law of contradiction in things is the fundamental law of the universe. Regardless of whether in nature, in human society or in the thinking of the people, this law universally exists. Because of this, the principal content of the social life of mankind is contradiction and struggle. In class society, this is class contradiction and class struggle. Literature and Art reflect life, and essentially speaking, reflect the contradiction and struggle in the social life of mankind. The creation of revolutionary literature and art is to take up the class contradiction and class struggle in social life, "centralize the everyday phenomena, and reduce the typical contradiction and struggle among them into workers of literature or art."

In the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution, the bourgeoisie have already become a corrupt, downfallen and ractionary class occupying the secondary aspect of class contradiction and class struggle. However, the proletariat have become the center of the period and the chief motive force determining the development of the period and occupying the principle aspect of class contradiction and class struggle. Consequently, proletarian literature and art should, according to the dialectical materialist theory of reflection, firmly adhere to the proletarian philosophy of struggle, dare to expose the clash of contradictions, profoundly reflect class struggle, strive

to cast heroic models of the proletariat appearing in the stormy class struggle, and reflect this general trend of human historical development that the proletariat are bound to triumph over the bourgeoisie. Only such works of literature and art can reflect correctly the historical features of the advance of human society in class contradiction and class struggle, and hence help the masses in pushing history forward. All reactionaries who go against the current of history want to place literature and art in the service of restoring the old system and invariably seek help from the "theory of no conflict" to cover up and reconcile contradictions.

From Confucius to Lin Piao, they all took this course. Today, the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes represented by Lin Piao are still making use of the Doctrine of the Mean to negate class struggle and to counter-attack and settle accounts in the reverse with the proletariat. The big poisonous weed "San Shang T'ao Feng" is such an evil specimen--it obliterates class contradiction, eliminates class struggle and two-line struggle, peddles the "theory of no conflict" and is actually for reversing the verdicts on the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

At present, spurred on by revolutionary model plays, there have been increasing signs of prosperity in the creation of socialist literature and art, and many fine works that dare to expose the clash of contradictions and profoundly reflect class struggle have appeared. However, we must also see that because some of the comrades have not been able to clearly see through the reactionary essence of the "theory of no conflict," the works they have created are still affected by the influence of the "theory of no conflict."

Revolutionary writer and artists should take the basic line of the Party as their guideline and continue unconditionally and wholeheartedly to go deep into the midst of the heated life and struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers to "observe, experience, study and analyze all the different kinds of people, all the classes, all the masses, all the vivid patterns of life and struggle and all the raw materials of literature and art." Only in this way can the literature and art created profoundly reflect the essence of social life and expose the salient features and laws of class struggle in socialist society. The basic reason of their having been influenced by the "theory of no conflict" is that the creative workers have not thoroughly transformed their world outlook and literary and art outlook, and cannot consciously resist the corrosion of the "theory of no conflict." In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, revolutionary writers and artists must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," criticize vigorously the counter-revolutionary crime of Lin Piao in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and his revisionist line, the reactionary doctrine of the Mean and the "theory of no conflict" reflected in literature and art, and also eliminate their pernicious influence. Let us keep on raising our awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle through struggle, strive to transform our world outlook and literary and art outlook, and adhere to the proletarian philosophy of struggle in the creation

of literature and art, strive to create more and better works of literature and art reflecting class struggle, and make even greater contributions to the development and prosperity of socialist literature and art.

* * *

HSISHA ISLANDS

The Heart-Stirring Battle Call

- on the molding of heroic figures in the "Battle of Hsisha"

by

Yang Chün-ch'ing (杨俊青) and Chang Pao-shen (张宝申), workers of the Peking Yungting Machine Works

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 18, 1974)

With great excitement, we have read through the poetic report "Battle of Hsisha" at one sitting. We workers love such a poem because it warmly sings the praises of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and military line. It is a battle song of triumph in defending the sacred territory of the socialist motherland. Like a resounding battle call, it sends waves of tremor through the rolling land. It is as stirring and rousing as it is inspiring to our fighting spirits.

This poem-report quickly reflects the battle scene of January this year when our coastal defense armymen and civilians successfully fought the Battle of Hsisha in self-defense. By drawing creative experience from the model revolutionary theatrical works, adopting the creative method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, and converging his grip on a number of main scenes capable of reflecting this battle in the form of a poem report, the writer has recorded the spectacular scenes of this sea battle and molded the towering heroic images of the PLA troops, old fishermen and civilians. This is a gratifying harvest in the creation of new poems.

Since ancient times, the beautiful and bountiful Hsisha Islands have been part of the territory of China. Effective evident is provided by such things mentioned in the poem as "the tablets bearing Chinese characters," the "ancestral tombs," the "ancient coins of Yunglo," the "blue flower-pattern porcelain trays," etc. Through a description of the beautiful natural scene of the Hsisha Islands and its rich treasures, the writer gives vent to his fervent love for the great socialist motherland and arouses the readers' patriotic passion. "The bountiful Hsisha Islands! You are loved by the people and coveted by the bandits." In January this year, the warship of the bogus troops of South Vietnam flagrantly invaded our sacred Hsisha Islands. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack," our heroic coastal defense armymen and civilians launched a counter-offensive in self-defense and won victory in the battle. Through fighting heroically, the armymen and civilians of the Hsisha Islands have declared to the whole world: "We resolutely will not ask to take half an inch of others' territory, nor will we permit the bandits to occupy an inch of our land!"

This has given full expression to the strong will and resolution of the 700 million Chinese people.

With ebullient political enthusiasm, the "Battle of Hsisha" strives to learn to apply the principle of "giving prominence to three things" from the model revolutionary theatrical works, and has molded the images of the proletarian heroes bold in struggle and good at struggle. The whole poem throws the spotlight on the heroic features of Old Captain A Sha, Warship Commander Chung Hai and new fighter A Ch'un of the Li nationality, and portrays in many oblique ways their lofty spiritual world, with attention focused on these heroic figures. In these heroic figures, people can see the most valuable traits of the Chinese people nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution: fervent love for the socialist motherland and fervent love for the great leader Chairman Mao and fearing neither hardship nor death. All this is what we should learn from.

Those from the old society know best the sweetness of the new society. In the old society, Old Captain A Sha was a fisherman who suffered immensely and was seized with great hatred. He came from a poor fisherman's family which for generations had been fighting winds and the raging seas. In the old society, he had his full share of suffering. Chairman Mao and the Communist Party delivered him from the abyss of misery and made him a master of the country. From a fishing worker, he was trained into a captain. Therefore, he hates the old society to the marrow of his bones and shows a profound proletarian feeling toward the Party and Chairman Mao. To keep the motherland from being further ravaged by imperialism and its henchmen, he faces the bandits "like a pillar in the South China Sea," eyeing with contempt "those sea wolves armed to the teeth." Looming larger than life, Old Captain A Sha "stands like a rock on the Hsisha battlefield thick with gunfire and heavy with smoke!" When casting the heroic image of this old fisherman, the writer makes a point of revealing his class origin. Such a revelation is highly necessary. It vests this heroic figure of Old Captain A Sha with clearcut class nature and hence enables his words and deeds to be firmly rooted in life.

When casting the heroic images, the "Battle of Hsisha," through the portrayal of images of the figures themselves, sings the fortissimo of the era and fervently eulogizes the great proletarian cultural revolution. Chairman Mao points out, "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." Can expression be given to the great proletarian cultural revolution in works of literature and art? How to give expression to it? The "Battle of Hsisha" has provided us with an example in the creation of poems and songs.

In the poem, new fighter Li A-ch'un of the Li nationality and Old Captain A Sha belong to two generations, old and new. They both had played an active part in the great cultural revolution. The writer lays emphasis on playing up this aspect. This is highly necessary in elevating the proletarian ideological world of heroic figures. In the counter-offensive for self-defense launched at Hsisha, new fighter Li A-ch'un bravely charges

forward in disregard of his personal safety. Though seriously injured, he raises high the majestic national flag and exclaims, with warm blood scouring through his veins: "Oh, motherland! To give everything of ourselves--blood and life and limb--is the happiest thing and the greatest honor to us!" Under the radiance of the national flag, he is seen "pulling down the black flag of the Saigon puppets with one hand and planting firmly the five-star red flag on the rooftop with the other!" Here the writer gives full expression to the inner world of the new fighter A Ch'un and highly praises the spiritual outlook of the new revolutionary generation. All this is not built out of nothing. In the poem, it is written: Li A-ch'un is a young fighter who once participated in the great proletarian cultural revolution. "His left arm once wore the armband of the Red Guard and his gun-clutching hand had written poems and articles condemning bandit Lin." It takes just a few lines to give people an account of A Ch'un in the great cultural revolution and in the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of style of work. Meanwhile, it is the very tempering in the great cultural revolution that has produced this generation of proletarian revolutionary successors, poised and graceful.

Captain A Sha is of the older generation similarly tempered in the great cultural revolution: "The raging storm of the cultural revolution has further forged him like a battle sword with steel added to its blade." This fully reveals that Old Captain A Sha's dauntless revolutionary spirit has been enhanced and glorified through tempering in the great cultural revolution.

In the process of molding the heroic figures of the proletariat, the "Battle of Hsisha" prominently shows that the growth to maturity of heroes is a result of the nurturing of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. Ship Commander Chung Hai is a young commander who participates in the sea battle of Hsisha. Cherishing a conviction in "resolutely protecting fishermen and defending sovereignty with sworn loyalty" and "defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with sworn loyalty," he "finds that there is no difficulty for a fighter to take the Kunlun Mountains across the South China Sea." He not only is courageous and good at fighting but also strictly abides by discipline: "We never fire the first shot!" At the crucial juncture with our boat on fire and the enemy's No. 10 Warship moving on to attack us, warship commander Chung Hai waves his iron fist and orders an emergency mobilization: "Though our boat is on fire, we must still subdue the enemy warship." He bravely rushes forward and leads the fighters in throwing handgrenades onto the enemy warship. At last, victory is achieved. The writer puts overflowing political enthusiasm into the portrayal of this 20-odd-year-old young commander Chung Hai. The poem-report mentions the bank of the Hsiang River as his place of birth. "The dew and sunshine of Shaoshan have nurtured this youth of the new China." Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, he joined the Communist Youth League and the Chinese Communist Party. Amidst gunfire in the anti-aggression war, "the great leader Chairman Mao sees far and wide, chart the navigation route, provides us with the compass of our revolutionary truth, and inspires the armymen and civilians to go ahead bravely without looking back." As he thinks of all this, he feels an extra surge of infinite strength. This

enables him to charge forward in the face of gunfire and give creditable performances for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the territorial integrity of the socialist motherland in the counter-offensive for self-defense at the Hsisha marked by rumbling gunfire and scudding war clouds.

In the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, at a time when we are repulsing the backwash of the black revisionist literary and artistic line, the publication of the poem-report "Battle of Hsisha" is very inspiring. It plays a role in "uniting and educating the people, and trouncing and annihilating the enemy." As amateur writers and artists of worker origin, we must learn from the heroic armymen and civilians participating in the counter-offensive for self-defense at the Hsisha and from the author of the poem-report. We must play an active part in the three great revolutionary movements, strive to learn Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, plunge into the current campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, continuously transform the world outlook and write in good time works that reflect the heated struggle in real life.

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A New Harvest in Proletarian Literature and Art

by

Hu T'ien-p'ei (胡天培) and Chiang Lien-ming (姜连明) of the Hunghsing People's Commune of Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 18, 1974)

At a time when the broad masses of armymen and civilians in the whole country are unfolding in depth a battle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to indignantly repulse the backwash of the black line in literature and art, the poem-report "Battle of Hsisha" brimming with revolutionary fervor is published. This poem sings the praises of the heroic combat exploits of our coastal defense armymen and civilians in bravely and ingeniously trouncing the Saigon puppet aggressive troops in the counter-offensive for self-defense at the Hsisha, and has molded a group of radiant and brilliant images of the proletarian heroes. This is a new harvest in the creation of new poems by our country since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

As far as we are concerned, the battle of Hsisha is an anti-aggression battle, a just battle worth to be eulogized in a big way.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we criticized the theory of opposing "subject matter as the decisive factor" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company. Following the example of model revolutionary theatrical works, the revolutionary writers and artists strived to create literary and artistic works reflecting the major themes of class struggle and two-line struggle. In the face of the excellent situation on the literary and art front, a handful of class enemies were scared to death and filled with implacable hatred. They made a desperate bid to wreck our revolutionary literary and artistic creation activity. Lin Piao and company shouted at the top of their voice such reactionary fallacies as "seeing the big through the small," "the sun can be seen from a drop of water," etc. They opposed writing about "Learn from Tach'ing in industry," "Learn from Tachai in agriculture," the great cultural revolution and other major themes. The concocters of the "Thrice Ascending Mount Peach" and their supporters even threw on the scene a big poisonous weed seeking to reverse the verdict on Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line. The writer of the "Battle of Hsisha" has vigorously and opportunely reflected the counter-offensive for self-defense at the Hsisha and enthusiastically sung the praises of the victory of the people's war. This is a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and reaction as well as the class enemies at home and abroad. It is an effective criticism of the black revisionist line in literature and art.

The poem-report has drawn experience from the creation of model revolutionary theatrical works. It effectively portrays the images of the three heroic figures of the old fisherman Captain A Sha, the young warship commander Chung Hai and the new fighter Li A-ch'un of the Li Nationality, and

gives prominence to the portrayal of the brilliant image of the most important heroic figure young commander Chung Hai among them.

At the crucial moment of our fishing boats waging a heroic struggle against the enemy warship, our People's Navy rushes to the battlefield to execute the sacred duty of defending the territory and territorial waters of the motherland and safeguarding the life and property of the fishermen. As soon as the fleet appears, the writer vigorously portrays the heroic image of young warship commander Chung Hai who "stands like a towering coconut palm in the wind." Through describing the course of growth to maturity of Chung Hai and what Chung Hai has in his mind and what he sees and hears, the poem reveals the lofty spiritual world of the young warship commander brought up by Mao Tse-tung's thought and his fine quality of "sharing at heart joys and sorrows with the five continents." For the sake of defending the territorial waters of the motherland and meting out serious punishment to the Saigon puppet troops intruding into our territory, in the face of the enemy, he is not only firm and decisive but also courageous and resourceful. He also wages struggle against the enemy in a logical, rewarding and well-ordered manner. Seized with the burning class feeling of "redressing the grievances of the sacrificed Chinese and Vietnamese people," he sees through the "knife-dragging trick" of the enemy. He leads Warship Hero, the fraternal warships and the militiamen to fight in close coordination and make a bold charge against the enemy warship until the enemy is thrown into disarray, scattered helter-skelter.

The writer also gives an incisive description of Old Captain A Sha and new fighter A Ch'un of the Li nationality and gives prominence to their proletarian thoughts and feelings and their brand-new spiritual outlook after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution. A very moving picture is presented.

The successful creation of the "Battle of Hsisha" once again testifies to the unqualified correctness of the experience of the model revolutionary theatrical works. Revolutionary literary and artistic works must call into play all artistic tactics in an effort to create a towering proletarian heroic image; otherwise, good works rich in bite and militancy cannot be produced. The poem-report "Battle of Hsisha" is a blow dealt right in the head of a handful of class enemies attacking and smearing the model revolutionary theatrical works.

The "Battle of Hsisha" spells out not only what the heroic figures do but also why they are capable of so doing. It gives full expression to the heroic spirit of the broad masses of armymen and civilians in our country.

What is relied upon to win victory in the counter-offensive for self-defense at the Hsisha? It is neither the "destroyer of the K'o-ma-erh (科马尔) grade" nor the "ballistic missile of the Ming-ho (冥河) type." It is people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. As written in the "Battle of Hsisha," "We are a proletarian army armed with especially favorable conditions." In the whole battle, which difficulty

is not overcome through reliance on this special condition? Which victory is not achieved through reliance on this special condition? On the strength of this special condition, Old Captain A Sha heads off two fully-armed large enemy warships with a small fishing boat and leads them "by the nose" in "a hide-and-seek played in circles at sea." Through reliance on this special condition, warship commander Chung Hai calmly directs the battle, and waxes stronger and stronger. By similarly counting on this special condition, new fighter Li A-ch'un of the Li nationality swims through the pounding waves to land on an atoll, seizes the beach and plants the five-star red flag on the roof of the enemy's barrack.

What is this special condition? It is the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death." It glitters with the radiance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and is the crystallization of the strength of the 700 million Chinese people. With it, we are invincible.

The "Battle of Hsisha" also graphically testifies to a revolutionary truth: Struggle means progress, struggle means victory. Our great socialist motherland has been brought into being through struggle. The victory of the Hsisha battle has also been won through struggle. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao and his ancestral master Confucius said such nonsense as "natural ease to be prized" and advocated the "course of the Mean" in a vain attempt to kill our revolutionary will and lure us into laying down our arms. On this point, we must make a thorough criticism.

The "Battle of Hsisha" has molded the images of proletarian heroes with the world at their feet and fervently sung the praises of Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on the people's war. It has profoundly manifested that the old captain fisherman A Sha, the young warship commander Chung Hai, the new fighter A Ch'un and other heroic figures are all from among the broad masses of people and that the victory of the counter-offensive for self-defense at the Hsisha is the outcome of our armymen and civilians fighting shoulder to shoulder.

After reading the "Battle of Hsisha," we feel greatly inspired and enlightened. It encourages us to fight with greater efforts in the current struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, to raise our awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle in the course of struggle, to stand firm on opposing and guarding against revisionism and to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship.

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An Ode to the Proletarian Heroes

- after reading the poem-report "Battle of Hsisha"

by

Liu Chan-yün (刘占云)
holder of First Class Order of Merit in the counter-offensive for self-defense at the Hsisha and artillery commander of a certain warship of the Navy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 18, 1974)

"Gunfire rumbling. War clouds scudding. The South China Sea roaring....." Comrade Chang Mei-tung's poem-report "Battle of Hsisha" brings me back to the scene of the Hsisha battlefield. In my mind's eye, I see once again the grand and magnificent scenes of victory of the people's war and the heroic images of my fellow fighters.

This grand poem "Battle of Hsisha" applies the experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays to creating in a prominent way towering proletarian heroic images. With a firm proletarian stand, ebullient political enthusiasm and simple and vivid language, the writer portrays the beautiful scene of our Hsisha Islands and sings the praises of the coastal defense armymen and civilians of Hsisha armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. For the sake of defending the sacred territory and territorial waters of the motherland, they fight bravely and deal the intruding Saigon puppet troops such a crushing blow that they drop their armors and sink to the bottom of the sea.

Look, the raging storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution has turned the old ship commander A Sha into "a re-tempered battle sword with steel added to its blade." Confronted by the big warship and the big guns of the enemy, he braves the pounding waves and raging seas "like a pillar in the South China Sea" and "like Li Yü-ho holding high the red lamp, he stands like a rock amidst the fire and smoke of the Hsisha battlefield."

Look, standing erect on the bridge, warship commander Chung Hai who was raised and nurtured by the "dew and sunshine of Shaoshanch'ung," roars, "To hell with the dense blinding smoke! To hell with the blazing flames all around!" He "steers the ship into battle, and towers like a mountain."

Look, the new fighter Li A-ch'un of the Li nationality whose left arm "once wore the armband of the Red Guard and gun-clutching hand once wrote poems and articles denouncing bandit Lin," braves the gunfire, "lifts high a national flag with one hand and swims with the other hand." He makes a dash for the enemy barrack, pulls down the black flag of the Saigon puppets with his blood-stained hand and plants on the rooftop the five-star red flag!

Such towering and impressive heroic images! How heart-stirring are those heroes molded in the poem-report that come from life but rise above life. This fine piece is a gratifying result achieved in the creation of new poems through drawing experience from the creation of model revolutionary theatrical works under the guidance of Chairman Mao's literary and artistic line.

At dawn on the day of the counter-offensive for self-defense at the Hsisha, my warship along with other fraternal warships headed for the battlefield to deal the intruding enemy a smashing blow. Bullets flew thick and fast. Gunpowder left the air thick and heavy with acrid smell. Hate-filled shells landed smack on the enemy warship, well-aimed and deadly. To redress the grievances of the people of China and Vietnam, the fighters of the Navy armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought were all strong and tough men of iron. The longer they fought the more courageous they became. The battle raged on. Our warship commander maneuvering the warship rammed it into the No. 10 warship of the enemy at full speed. In ordinary times, our warship commander had seriously studied Chairman Mao's military thinking. He deeply understood that annihilating the enemy at close quarters is our army's traditional way of fighting. With fighting carried out under the very nose of the enemy warship, we could throw our strength against the enemy's weakness and give full play to the role of all kinds of weapons. Like a sharp steel knife, our warship made a straight thrust at the heart of the enemy warship. When our ship was several tens of meters away from enemy warship, all kinds of weapons aboard our warship were let loose on the enemy at the same time. Right on the heels of this, the fighters on the deck threw their handgrenades at the enemy. In no time, the grenades exploded on the bridge of the enemy warship and its gun emplacements. The enemies were either killed or wounded and the rest of them were sent running to the bottom of the hold for cover. They never dared to appear again. It was really "an epic new page added to the history of the people's war at sea."

The poem-report "Battle of Hsisha" is created under the excellent situation of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The writer selects such a major theme as launching a counter-attack against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and consolidating the fruits of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution to serve proletarian politics and the actual life class struggle and two-line struggle. Meanwhile, with a pungent and cutting pen, the writer describes in detail the frenzied appearance, weak constitution and shameful end of the Saigon clowns, demonstrates the great might of the proletarian dictatorship, and gives expression to the new vitality of revolutionary new things. This is a forceful rebuttal to those reactionary clamors that attempt to negate the great achievements of the great cultural revolution and attack the revolutionary new things. Meanwhile, it is an effective criticism of the revisionist black line in literature and art.

We naval fighters defending the coastal defense front hail the poem-report "Battle of Hsisha" as a very fine piece! It boosts the

determination of the revolutionary people and dampens the arrogance of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. The proletarian heroic images in the "Battle of Hsisha" inspire us to be pace-setters in the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and, at the same time, heightens our vigilance in defending every inch of the sacred territory of our motherland which brooks no encroachment by any enemy!

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM

Armymen, People in Yellow Sea Area Criticize Traitor Lin Piao

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 8, 1974)

aggression by the old tsars against china was exposed at a meeting held jointly by a people's liberation army company stationed in the yellow sea area and local inhabitants. they denounced the traitor lin piao for his attempt to sell himself out to soviet revisionism and reduce china to a colony of soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

the yellow sea area where the company is stationed was an important gate through which foreign imperialist gangsters invaded china. warships of the old tsars and gunboats of japanese imperialism used to have free access to the area. moorings left behind in an island harbour was iron-clad proof of their aggression. but lin piao followed the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in an attempt to reduce china to a colony of soviet revisionist social-imperialism. the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. company and islanders met in front of the moorings to expose lin piao's betrayal.

wang ping-hsi, a p.l.a. fighter whose home is on the island, said: "when the old tsars occupied liaotung peninsula, fishermen here were subjected to their enslavement and plunder. once when my grandfather was fishing, he was severely beaten and his fishing gear taken away."

liu chuan-chung, a veteran fisherman, exposed the crimes of the old tsars during their occupation of lushun harbour. once when a warship of the old tsars docked at the harbour, the pirates on board looted and massacred islanders, burned down houses and destroyed fishing boats. they killed a dozen people and three of the sixteen families on the island died out. liu chuan-chung said: "the old tsars owed the chinese people debts in blood, and today the soviet revisionist new tsars want to invade us again. the tsars, old and new, and lin piao are the sworn enemies of the chinese people."

the armymen and people criticized lin piao for spreading the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and soviet social-imperialists for worshipping confucius and opposing china. they said: lin piao lauded confucius to the skies and used the doctrines of confucius and mencius as his ideological weapon for restoration and retrogression. the soviet revisionists do their utmost to attack our current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

lin piao cursed chin shih huang (the first emperor of the chin dynasty) for the purpose of attacking the

dictatorship of the proletariat. the soviet revisionists, too, slandered chin shih huang, who had advanced chinese history, as a tyrant.

lin piao advocated "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" and tried desperately to restore capitalism in china. all he did was to cater for the needs of the soviet revisionists.

through such criticism, the armymen and people came to see the ultra-right essence of lin piao's revisionist line and the true features of lin piao, the traitor more clearly.

with deep hatred for soviet social-imperialism and lin piao, they launched a new campaign to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war. they are determined to build the island into an iron and steel bastion and be ready at all times to wipe out enemy intruders.

CRITICISM OF REVISIONIST LINE IN EDUCATION

Northeast China Pupil Militant in Criticizing Revisionist Line

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 8, 1974)

yang ying, a fifth-year pupil of the lungfeng primary school for miners' children in fushun, northeast china, and her teacher jointly put up the first big-character poster in the school during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. it exposed the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education.

the teacher also wrote a poem on scarlet paper and published it on the campus to praise the militant spirit of the 13-year-old pupil.

all this marked a profound change in the relations between the two, who had not always seen eye to eye with each other. in an examination in general knowledge last year, yang ying wrote on her papers a poem criticizing the teacher for the imperfect logic in one of the questions. this hurt the "inviolable dignity" of the teacher, who insisted on a self-criticism by the pupil. yang ying refused. when she told her parents

of this, her father consoled her and said: "you are right. one should exercise judgement in study." but her mother remarked: "it is inconceivable for a pupil to criticize her teacher. tradition has it that a teacher is like a father and should be treated as such." this set yang ying thinking. she regarded it as a recrudescence of the old educational ideas that justified "teachers' inviolable dignity" and advocated slavish obedience by pupils, the very ideas that had been criticized during the great cultural revolution.

unable to get to sleep that evening, she once again studied chairman mao's teachings on the revolution in education and wrote in her diary: "were we to be trained into pupils seeking good marks only but being as meek as a lamb? that won't do exclamation we must follow chairman mao's teachings and must not act slavishly exclamation"

yang ying's stubborn refusal to criticize herself made it difficult for her to get along with the teacher. she was compelled to leave the school. in that period she studied more than 50 articles by chairman mao, and wrote: "chairman mao's writings have opened new vistas for me. if i allow myself to be cowed by a little difficulty, how can i be called a child living in the era of mao tsetung."

when her father wanted to send her to another school, yang ying replied: "chairman mao teaches us that successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are tempered in the great storms of revolution. if i were to study in another school, wouldn't it mean that i am afraid of great storms? we have chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and party leadership. i am afraid of nothing. i will hold out to the last."

her struggle won the sympathy and support of some teachers and schoolmates. the fushun city committee of the chinese communist party, upon knowing this, immediately ordered an investigation. yang ying returned to the school with the encouragement and support of the party.

soon afterwards, the "people's daily" published a letter by huang shuai, a fifth-year pupil of the chungkuantsun primary school of peking, which criticized a teacher for suppressing criticism in order to maintain "teachers' inviolable dignity". an editor's note preceeding the letter expressed support for it. yang ying was overjoyed at this. she knew that chairman mao and the party central committee had always taken good care of young revolutionaries and supported their spirit of daring to go against the tide. she realized that the repressive measure against her was not a personal question, but a manifestation of the influence of revisionism in education and a reflection of the struggle between the two lines. she spent several nights writing letters to the provincial and municipal party

committees to expose and criticize the influence of revisionism in the school. she also sent a letter to her teacher in which she wrote: "last year's mid-term examination made me think unfavourably of you. i have now come to understand that the matter at issue was due to the influence of the revisionist line and the old ideas in education. dear teacher exclamation we should establish a new type of teacher-pupil relationship. we are comrades-in-arms. we should care for each other and help each other. let us train our guns on the revisionist line in education and blaze away at it exclamation"

during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, yang ying and her teacher talked the matter over and joined force in the struggle. hence their joint big-character poster that denounced lin piao's crimes in attempting to restore capitalism with the help of the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites". it also criticized the fallacies that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" and that "teachers' dignity is inviolable" preached by confucius.

CADRE SCHOOLS

Shanghai Municipal Cadre School

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 9, 1974)

the shanghai municipal cadre school has become an important base for training cadres under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant may 7, 1966, directive.

the cadres who have studied at the school are unanimous in the view that it is a good place for bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. they pledge to advance all their life along the may 7 road pointed out by chairman mao.

the great storms of the proletarian cultural revolution dealt heavy blows at the revisionist line in cadre education. following chairman mao's may 7 directive, the municipality and its districts, counties, bureaus and departments of industry and transport, finance and trade, science and technology and culture as well as universities and colleges all established cadre schools in 1968. more than 43,000 leading cadres have to date attended such schools.

the shanghai municipal cadre school mainly trains leading cadres at district, county and bureau levels and above. more than 8,000 cadres have so far studied at the school.

the school gives top priority to "studying politics" and "criticizing and repudiating the bourgeoisie" as instructed by chairman mao in his may 7 directive. each term the students concentrate on one or two marxist-leninist classics, including chairman mao's works, according to the needs of current struggle. they combine their study of marxism with the criticism of revisionism and, on this basis, sum up their experience in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the cadre students have seriously studied marx's brilliant work "critique of the gotha programme" and deeply criticized lin piao's reactionary programme of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites". they pointed out that more than 2,400 years ago confucius clamoured for "self-restraint and return to the rites" in an attempt to restore the slave system and turn back the wheel of history. lassalle's followers produced the reactionary "gotha programme" to preserve prussian military despotism. the renegade and traitor lin piao wanted to change the party's basic line completely, substitute the dictatorship of the landlords and bourgeoisie for the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. therefore, he raised the tattered banner of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites". this vividly showed that confucius, lassalle and lin piao were all representatives of declining classes and that they all followed a reactionary line of restoration and retrogression.

bearing in mind the major issues in the current class struggle and two-line struggle, the cadres studied marxist-leninist works and criticized lin piao's criminal attacks on the great proletarian cultural revolution, on socialist new things and on may 7 cadre schools. this helped raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism. they said they studied in order to fight better in class struggle, while fighting spurred them on in study. therefore, to study in the course of fighting helped bring the best results.

one of the cadre students, a member of the shanghai municipal party committee, was an ordinary worker before. her ability to read and write was limited. while in the cadre school, she rose early and stayed up late at night, and modestly asked others' for help in her endeavour to grasp the fundamental viewpoints in marxist-leninist classics. in her criticism of lin piao's reactionary fallacies, she was able to get at the essence and hit hard at the most crucial points. her example gave others great encouragement and education.

the cadre students participate in collective productive labour as ordinary workers. they often go to nearby villages to make social investigations and ask poor and lower-middle peasants help them remould their world outlook. this enables them to deeply understand the great truth of chairman mao's instruction: "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again". they say that only by taking part in physical labour can they remain one with the masses.

lo teh-san, a participant in the epic long march, was particularly welcomed and praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants. he worked with them in the day, and as night fell, a group of militiamen and young people would gather round him and hear him describe heroic deeds of the workers' and peasants' red army in the 12,500-kilometre long march led by chairman mao. with a medical kit on his back, he often visited the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants to see if any one needed medical care.

the cadre students cherish their school, take part in its management and help build it with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. their constant suggestions regarding the orientation in running the school, teaching plans and other important matters have helped the school leadership carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line in cadre education.

WORKER-CADRES

Worker-Turned Cadres at Northeast China Coal Mines

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 9, 1974)

the penchi coal mining administration in northeast china's liaoning province has trained more than 380 cadres from among workers during the great proletarian cultural revolution. sixty of them now head party organizations or revolutionary committees at administration, colliery and coal-extracting area levels. still others hold leading posts in higher party and government organs. together with the veteran cadres, these new cadres are leading the masses in implementing the party's basic line and policies and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

many miners describe this as an important sign that the cause of the party is thriving.

most of the new cadres have at least 10 years of work experience. educated by the party and tempered in the cultural revolution, they have high consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two-lines, work hard and cherish profound class feelings for the party and chairman mao.

one of them is li chao-yu, deputy secretary of the party committee of the administration. since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius began, he has repeatedly studied "critique of the gotha programme", "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and other marxist-leninist works and penetratingly criticized lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius.

fan chang-chin, a former coal cutter, is now chief dispatcher at penchi. he leads his staff in conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and denouncing lin piao's reactionary programme "restrain oneself and return to the rites". fan chang-chin has written more than 20 articles criticizing lin piao for his criminal attempt to restore capitalism.

the new cadres maintain close ties with the workers and work side by side with them. shao shu-chung, a former bench worker and now deputy secretary of the tsaitun colliery's party committee, has been spending at least 200 days a year in physical labour since he was promoted in 1968. one day when he was down in the shaft, he learned that a new conveyer-belt was to be installed in 13 sections as the gallery had many turns. this would cause difficulty in installation and call for more equipment. the miners suggested devising a flexible, continuous conveyer. shao shu-chung and several veteran cadres and technicians studied their suggestion and found it feasible. experiments soon started and a 1,300-metre-long conveyer was made accordingly.

kao chen-to, secretary of the general party branch of the coal-dressing plant since six years ago, often works where the work is the heaviest. he calls meetings or does office work at grassroots level and has visited two-thirds of the workers' homes.

the worker-turned cadres have made conscientious efforts to implement the party's basic line and the principle of self-reliance and hard work. the machinery plant under the administration not long ago tried to produce hydraulic supports. some people were doubtful and suggested they be imported. but liu shu-tang, a

newly elected standing committee member of the plant party committee, thought differently. he studied the problem with experienced workers and technicians and concluded that the plant could make the supports. liu shu-tang led the workers and technicians in criticizing the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. as a result, they saw more clearly the significance of self-reliance and hard work. relying on the strength and wisdom of the collective and after repeated experiments, the plant successfully made the hydraulic supports.

since the cultural revolution began in 1966, things have been going very well in revolution and production at penchi, one of china's major coal producing centres. the state quota for the first quarter of this year was met ahead of schedule.

SUGAR OUTPUT

China Produces More Sugar

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1974)

china turned out more sugar in the 1973-1974 refining season than any previous season after liberation.

kwangsi and szechwan, two of china's major cane sugar producers, achieved record output.

heilungkiang, sinkiang and inner mongolia, which are major beet sugar producers, reported increases over the previous refining season.

a number of small sugar refineries were set up in the last few years on the principle of self-reliance in hopei, liaoning and anhwei which had produced no sugar.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, workers of the sugar refining industry have deepened their criticism of lin piao's crimes in following confucius' precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in an attempt to restore capitalism. they have raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and brought their initiative for socialism into full play.

commune cadres and members in the sugarcane and sugar-beet growing areas carried out the principle laid down by chairman mao: "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". they tried to grow more sugar crops while producing more grain.

many communes in southern china popularized good strains and planted larger areas with sugarcane last autumn and winter.

SPORTS

First Stage of China's 1974 National Basketball Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1974)

the first stage of china's 1974 national basketball tournament ended recently after 100 men's and women's teams from various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and the people's liberation army competed separately in tientsin, wuhan, chengchow and yentai.

the participants actively joined the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in the course of this stage of competition. using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their ideological weapon, they made a penetrating criticism of lin piao for his crimes in trying to restore capitalism through use of the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites". they also criticized such revisionist notions as "everything for the medal" and "skill above everything else" in connection with the current class struggle and struggle between the two lines in the field of sports, and further implemented the principle of "friendship first, competition second" in the matches.

one of the salient features of the tournament was the presence of large numbers of lively young players. more than half of the 300 and more players at the chengchow venue are under 22 years of age. their modesty in learning and mettle and tenacity in competition made a deep impression on the spectators. the liaoning girls' team, averaging under 18 years old, was the youngest side competing in wuhan. they set themselves rigid standards and train hard in routine work-outs. in their recent matches, they showed no awe before powerful adversaries and acquitted themselves splendidly, winning acclaim from the spectators.

the teams kept to give exhibition shows to and learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. during the tournament, many teams went to factories, villages, p.l.a. units and schools to hold their matches and help train local basketball players.

the men's teams of the p.l.a. lanchow units and hopei province went to the tachai-type tawatou production brigade under the wangkou people's commune of the chinghai county near tientsin when they held their match in the county. the players asked the brigade party branch secretary to tell them about the great changes in the brigade after the great proletarian cultural revolution and learned from the brigade's experience in criticizing lin piao and confucius. the women's teams of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and the p.l.a. sinkiang units held discussions with the workers of the chengchow electric wire plant after their match there. the women players expressed their determination to learn from the workers and continue to raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

the men's teams of kirin province, shanghai, liaoning province, and the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the "august 1" women's team of the p.l.a. and the women's teams of peking and liaoning and szechwan provinces won first place of the men's and women's team groups at the tientsin, wuhan, chengchow and yentai venues respectively.

according to the regulations of the current tournament, the top three winners of the men's and women's teams of the four venues in the first stage will enter the second stage of competition in shihchiachuang in october. the 4th to 6th, the 7th to 9th and those teams which finished further behind in the first stage will be grouped for another round of competition in foochow, lanchow and taiyuan respectively.

New Women's Archery Champion Wang Wen-chuan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1974)

a 17-year-old archer focused the attention of the spectators at an archery contest when she was firing her last three shots in the women's 30 metres single-round event in kwangchow last spring. for wang wen-chuan, a newcomer from shanghai, was only 27 points short of the world record as she drew her bow deftly and shot arrow after arrow into the bull's eye. after 33 arrows, she totalled 314 points and had an opportunity to beat the world record with her last three shots.

after a short break, she took her position at the shooting line. her first two shots both hit the bull's eye, scoring

20 points. when her third and last arrow hit the eight-point ring, the stadium was a scene of jubilation. with 342 points, wang wen-chuan broke the world record of 341 points set by grazyna krauzowicz of poland in the women's 30 metres single-round event. people shook hands with her and congratulated her on the excellent result.

wang wen-chuan was born in a worker's family. she is a student of the hsinpin middle school in shanghai and a sports lover since childhood. in her third year, the school party organization made arrangement for her to learn archery at the shanghai sparetime sports school for juniors. the sparetime school helped the young sports enthusiasts foster the idea that they are training for the revolution and developing fitness and sportsmanship as one of the requirements to become good builders of socialism. it invites in veteran workers to give the students education on classes and class struggle, and organizes them to learn from outstanding sportsmen such as table tennis champion chuang tse-tung and world record highjumper ni chih-chin. all this helped wang wen-chuan raise her political consciousness and she was determined to contribute to the socialist sports movement.

competitive archery needs strong arm strength. entrants in the national tournament are required to shoot 288 arrows each. to draw the bow to the full and hold it steadily while taking aim calls for dozens of pounds of strength. originally wang wen-chuan was not of good physique and she could hardly do a single push-up or expand the chest-developer. according to lin piao's reactionary view of "innate genius", she was not good "material" born for this sport. however, the girl drew courage from chairman mao's "on practice". she was confident that she could develop her strength by persistent practice. she always did more than her coach asked her to do and was often seen practising in the evenings. vigorous training made her body ache and she could not fall asleep easily at night. her coach wanted to cut down on her training programme lest she be over-trained. "no," she replied, "i can stand it even if the training is more rigid."

as a result of conscientious training, her physique and archery technique improved rapidly. she was able to pull an expander with a 50-pound strength more than 50 times at a stretch.

wang wen-chuan is eager to learn from her fellow archers, and they are always ready to help her. for a time, her arrows used to hit to the left of the bull's eye. many veteran archers came to observe her movement and discovered that her bow-holding arm tended to move to the left as the arrow was let fly. when her arm movement was duly corrected, wang wen-chuan could hit the target accurately.

many veteran archers helped her ideologically. former world record holder li shu-lan had many heart-to-heart talks with wang wen-chuan, encouraging her to do still better and improve archery records. it was at the constant urging of the party organization and her comrades that wang wen-chuan shattered a world record and seven national records in the february archery tournament. she is determined to work harder so as to do better for the people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Basketball Association Gives Reception for Australian Women's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1974)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the australian women's basketball team led by mrs. pamela willmette. the team arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to china.

present at the reception were chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese basketball association, kuo lei, a leading member of a department concerned, and representatives of the chinese national women's basketball team, the peking women's basketball team and the "august first" women's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the guests were first secretaries r.c.b. brown and r.j. allen of the australian embassy in peking.

at the reception permeated with a friendly atmosphere, chao hsi-wu and mrs. willmette spoke and expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and australia would be consolidated and developed daily.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

England Badminton Team Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1974)

the england badminton team headed by stuart wyatt, president of the badminton association of england, and team leader peter birtwistle left here by air today on a match tour of shanghai, kwangchow and changsha.

while in peking, the guest team had three friendly matches with chinese badminton players. this has promoted

the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and britain. the guests took time out for excursions in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 8, 1974)

the chinese table tennis delegation with hsu yin-sheng as leader and li fu-jung and hu yu-lan as deputy leaders left here for home today.

during its stay in japan, the chinese table tennis delegation attended the second asian table tennis championship in yokohama, had friendly matches with japanese table tennis players and held a friendship contest with japanese, swedish and yugoslav table tennis teams in some other cities. friendship among the table tennis players was strengthened through the matches.

present at the airport to bid the delegation farewell were japanese table tennis association's director general hiroshi yaoita, yokohama vice-mayor masanori oba, representatives of the japan-china cultural exchange association and personages of other walks of life. japanese table tennis players, including some veterans, were also present.

officials of the chinese embassy here, and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also at the airport to bid the delegation farewell.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly talk with the japanese publishing editors' friendship delegation led by yasuyoshi tokuma.

before arriving in peking on may 7, the delegation had visited kwangchow, shanghai and sian.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet and Fete Japanese Visiting Governors and Mayors

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

president liao cheng-chih and vice-president chang hsiang-shan of the china-japan friendship association this evening met and feted the visiting group of governors and mayors of japan local authorities led by governor of osaka prefecture ryouichi kuroda, governor of shimane prefecture shinichirou date and governor of saga prefecture sunao ikeda.

yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, was present on the occasions.

present also were wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including sun ping-hua, yueh tai-heng, li yung-ting and chang chang.

the japanese visiting group arrived here by plane yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china.

this afternoon, the japanese guests visited the peking municipal revolutionary committee and were given a friendly reception by vice-chairman wang lei and others.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Football Team Leaves for Mexico and Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1974)

a football team of the peking physical culture institute with yang hsiu-wu as the head and nien wei-szu as the deputy head left peking by air today for friendly visits to mexico and yugoslavia.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

President Marcos Expresses Hope that Philippines and China Will Soon Establish Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Manila, May 8, 1974)

the present situation leads inexorably towards normalization of relations between the philippines and the people's republic of china, president f.e. marcos of the philippines said yesterday. "it is our hope that soon we will have diplomatic relations," he stated when he received the chinese national men's basket-ball delegation here, according to local press reports.

he described the visit of the chinese national men's basket-ball delegation as significant, adding that "it can be said that basket-ball has helped to bring about this friendly atmosphere between our two countries."

president marcos expressed his admiration for chairman mao tsetung's leadership of the chinese people in their achievements.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Visits Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1974)

president leopold sedar senghor and other distinguished guests from senegal this afternoon visited peking university in the company of wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs. they received a warm welcome from leading members of the university and worker-peasant-soldier students.

an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and senegalese people reigned on the campus. after hearing an account of the revolution in education in the university, president senghor came to a classroom of the french specialty of the western languages department in the company of wang lien-lung, chairman of the university revolutionary committee. the students were discussing in french the "people's daily" editorial "resolute support for the third world's just demands" commenting on the convocation of the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly. as one of the students, reviewing the proceeding of the special session, spoke highly of the support given by the senegalese government and people for the session, the classroom was resounded with enthusiastic applause. later, president senghor called at the specimen room of the archaeological specialty of the department of history and the pharmaceutical plant run by the university. worker-peasant-soldier students entertained the distinguished guests with a theatrical performance.

this morning, accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, president and mme. senghor visited the palace museum and viewed the relics excavated during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Meets President Senghor

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk this morning met with president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal and madame senghor who are now visiting in peking.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Continue Talks with President Senghor

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien of the state council and president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal continued their talks this afternoon in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

President and Madame Senghor Gives Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, and madame senghor gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests present on the occasion were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

chinese leaders li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and hsu hsiang-chien and leading members of departments concerned chi peng-fei, fang yi, sha feng, peng shao-hui and lin chia-mei were present.

the national flags of china and senegal were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

president senghor and vice-premier li hsien-nien addressed the banquet which was brimming with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and senegal. at the end of their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and senegal respectively.

also present were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the distinguished senegalese guests accompanying president and madame senghor on their china tour, senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum and embassy officials attended the banquet on the host side.

foreign diplomatic envoys here were also present.

President Senghor's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

following is the text of the speech made by leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, at the banquet he gave here this evening:

your royal highness samdech norodom sihanouk,
mr. vice-premier,

in replying to the premier's toast on may 6, i spoke about the lessons which the senegalese government and people had learnt from the thought of chairman mao tsetung and the socialist experience of the people's republic of china. these are the lessons which my wife, the senegalese delegation and myself have experienced in the course of these days of our sojourn in people's china, which are so fruitful.

on may 6 i kept almost exclusively to sino-senegalese cooperation. it is evident that this cooperation is lodged on the plane of international life. but for that, the lessons of chairman mao tsetung and people's china would not have all of their meaning. that is why today i would place myself on this plane in particular.

x x x x

the special session of the u.n. general assembly provided an occasion for the countries of the third world to pose the problem of unequal trade, which is the major problem of today. more generally known under the expression of "deterioration of trade terms", unequal trade is the new form of plundering the third world. by the third world, i mean all the developing countries, including china. it is not by accident that it is houari boumediene, president of one of the african countries which suffer most from the economy of exchange, who initiated this session. another country finds itself precisely in the same position. it is my country, senegal, which before 1960 was the oldest french colony.

thus, we senegalese are in a good position to know what the economy of exchange is and what unequal trade is. even our first political act as a quasination was the bill of complaint we addressed on april 15, 1789 "to the french people holding the estates-general". this was a long protest against the privileges of the senegal company, which monopolized the foreign trade of our country.

you chinese know unequal trade well, for you were a "semi-colony" for 100 years. it consists in the fact that the prices of raw materials exported by the developing countries diminish each year, while those of the products imported from the developed world keep rising, whether they are manufactured goods or not. professor christian goux, who teaches in paris, has calculated that the prices of raw materials exported by the developing countries during the last 20 years before the energy crisis dropped by 40 per cent. on the other hand, and according to our calculation in senegal, the prices of manufactured goods imported from developed countries rose by about 80 per cent in the same period. hence there was a deterioration of about 120 per cent.

as is well known, since the end of the last world war unequal trade has provoked tensions, which have been growing from year to year. in the end, the spectre of a third world war has appeared. it is evident that if the problem of unequal trade is not settled, the new world crisis, which does not date from 1973 but from the years 1971-1972, will prolong and multiply and will aggravate the tensions, leading inevitably to a new global conflagration more destructive than the two previous ones.

the problem that is posed, that we have posed to ourselves and that we should resolve in particular, is to know what should be done by us, proletarian countries, that constitute two-thirds of humanity, the people's republic of china included. the solutions that have begun to be outlined can be summed up in two headings:
a) to develop cooperation between our countries;
b) to form a united front of proletarian countries to engage in a dialogue with the rich countries.

first, about cooperation. it has often been pointed out that our first error in this field was to develop trade with rich countries to the detriment of poor countries. take the example of africa. intra-african trade constitutes less than 10 per cent of all the trade of our continent. besides, it is in the interest of us developing countries to increase trade between ourselves, because not only our raw materials but also our manufactures would -- if there are no falls -- rise less fast annually than those of the products of developed countries. there is also, as an important element, the problem of technical assistance. such assistance provided by countries of the third world can and should be less costly.

on these two points, chinese cooperation is exemplary.

thus, even before we established diplomatic relations, we had developed sino-senegalese trade, in which we senegalese found the double advantage of honesty and the moderateness of chinese prices.

as for chinese technical assistance, as i have had the occasion to say, it is not only less expensive but also adapted to our needs, which are, first and foremost, food and therefore agricultural needs. and it is true that the first imperative for the developing countries is to increase the yields of agriculture, of course through the most up-to-date farming techniques, but especially through the most effective techniques because they are best suited to our climates and societies.

that is not all. it is furthermore necessary for us to establish a united front of proletarian countries for the settlement of the fundamental problem of unequal trade, which concerns essentially but not exclusively raw materials, and which prompted the last special session of the u.n. general assembly.

here again, people's china has set an example since she was at bandung, where mr. chou en-lai, the premier, played a major role. it was in the bandung spirit that senegal proposed a few years ago during a summit conference of the o.a.u. that afro-asian solidarity should be enlarged to cover latin america. following that, a conference was held at algiers, where the group of 77 was formed.

in this fight for true independence, which could not be complete without economic equality, we know that china will be on our side since she has always been so. thus, during the latest debate at the united nations, the chinese delegation vigorously supported the options of the third world, and specifically the group of 77.

the special session of the u.n. general assembly was not a failure, far from it. in fact, two documents were adopted, which constitute the solid foundation on which we can rely to secure the conditions for our joint development. these documents are, firstly, the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order and, secondly, the programme of action.

on our part, we did not expect more concrete measures, because at the united nations it is only possible to lay down principles. the essential thing is that principles have been laid down, and that the nucleus of the third world -- the group of 77 -- has emerged united from this first confrontation.

then, too, if political independence is only a first step, it is the condition sine qua non of economic independence.

in africa, we still have to wage long and hard struggles to secure the political independence of the whole continent. i am thinking of the portuguese colonies, and particularly south africa and rhodesia, which continue to practise apartheid.

with the overthrow of the dictatorship in portugal, all hopes are open to us. on her part, senegal will continue to actively help the liberation of the portuguese colonies and, first of all, the independence of the fraternal people of guinea-bissau. however, we are aware that the struggle for political liberation should not be confined to africa. otherwise, there could not be a lasting victory.

that is the reason why senegal expressed solidarity with the chilean people. that is principally the reason why senegal has always supported self-determination on the indochinese peninsula even before her own independence. as is known, we have since 1970 consistently taken the position in favour of the royal government of national union of cambodia led by prince norodom sihanouk, who has set to the world an example of persevering courage. we have not failed to support the struggle of the people's revolutionary government of south viet nam, whose president mr. nguyen huu tho we have received in dakar.

in short, we have taken our position on all the fronts of the struggle for the liberation and self-determination of colonial peoples. ours is the struggle for a free and fraternal world without inequalities of class, race or religion, not only between persons but also between nations. in short, we are for a world in which every people, rooted in their national cultural values, will be receptive to the abundant benefits of other nations.

before leaving peking to visit two other areas of the people's republic of china, i would like to express on behalf of my wife and the senegalese delegation our deep thanks to the chinese government and the people of peking for their very fraternal reception.

thanks to the premier and his ministers, who apply mao tsetung thought, we have made great progress in the implementation of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between china and senegal since you have accepted the projects we proposed to you. these will help us greatly to combat disastrous calamities, which for us and for the sudanese-sahelian countries are the cyclical droughts.

ladies and gentlemen,

dear friends,

i request you to raise your glasses and drink:

- to the prosperity and happiness of the great chinese people,

- to the health of chairman and madame mao tsetung,

- to the health of acting chairman and madame tung pi-wu,

- to the health of premier and madame chou en-lai,

- to the health of samdech and madame norodom sihanouk,

- to the health of samdech and madame penn nouth,

- to the health of vice-premier and madame li hsien-nien,

- to the health of the members of the diplomatic corps and their wives,

- to the health of the ministers as well as all chinese responsible persons present here and their wives,

- to the success of sino-senegalese cooperation and to the joint development of the peoples of our planet the earth.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

following is the text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the banquet given by president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal here this evening:

your excellency respected president leopold sedar senghor and mme senghor,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

distinguished guests from senegal,

friends and comrades,

i am very glad this evening to attend on behalf of premier chou en-lai this grand banquet given by his excellency the president and mme senghor, and i wish to

express our heartfelt thanks to his excellency the president for the warm and friendly speech he has just made.

the day before yesterday, chairman mao tsetung had a cordial and friendly meeting and conversation with president senghor. in the last few days, the leaders of our two governments have held sincere and friendly talks on the current international situation and on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and senegal, and satisfactory results have been achieved. the success of his excellency the president's current visit to china has further consolidated and developed the friendly relations and cooperation between china and senegal as well as the friendship between our two peoples and made a useful contribution to the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism.

the chinese and senegalese peoples will remain friendly to each other from generation to generation. although china and senegal have different social systems and ideologies, we are convinced that, with the joint efforts of our two sides and under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and senegal have broad prospects.

his excellency the president again mentioned in his speech china's modest assistance to senegal. we have always held that "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." i would like to take this opportunity to express once again, on behalf of the chinese government, our sincere thanks to the government of senegal for supporting the restoration of china's lawful seat in the united nations. china is a developing socialist country. although her capabilities are limited, the chinese people, under the leadership of chairman mao, are determined to do a better job in their socialist revolution and socialist construction, and strive to make a greater contribution to the people of the world. consistently following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese government and people firmly support all the oppressed peoples and nations in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence, develop the national economy and oppose colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. this is our bounden internationalist duty. china is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one. we hold that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal. the chinese people will forever stand together with the people of the third world and fight together with them to win new victories in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

his excellency the president and mme senghor are leaving peking tonight to visit other parts of our country. i wish the distinguished senegalese guests a pleasant journey and success in their visit. we request you upon

your return home to convey the cordial regards of the chinese people to the senegalese people.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of senegal and the well-being of her people,

to the further strengthening and development of the friendship between the chinese and senegalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the health of his excellency president leopold sedar senghor and mme senghor,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from senegal,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our friends and comrades present here exclamation

President and Madame Senghor Leave Peking for Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal and madame senghor and the other distinguished senegalese guests left here by special train tonight to visit the tachai production brigade in north china's shansi province. they are accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih.

present at the railway station to give them a warm send-off were chinese leaders chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and hsu hsiang-chien, leading members of departments concerned chi peng-fei, fang yi, sha feng and peng shao-hui, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the railway station which flew the national flags of senegal and china. the band struck up the national anthems of senegal and china. president senghor, accompanied by chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men from the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, people beat drums and gongs, waved flowers and coloured streamers, and cheered to give a warm send-off to them. president senghor and the other guests repeatedly waved back to the well-wishers.

also present at the railway station to see the guests off were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of government departments and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

on hand were officials of the senegalese embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum and his wife are accompanying president and madame senghor on the visit.

also accompanying the distinguished guests to tachai were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry; and wang chin-chuan, chinese ambassador to senegal, and his wife ho ping.

this morning, president and madame senghor and other distinguished senegalese guests visited yung ho kung (temple of harmony and peace), the great wall and a ming tomb, in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Delegation Leaves Peking for Sweden

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1974)

a chinese delegation led by yang chen-ya, curator of the museum of chinese history, left here for stockholm by plane today to attend the opening ceremony of the archaeological finds exhibition of the people's republic of china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg was also on hand.

Swedish King Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Stockholm, May 7, 1974)

swedish king carl xvi gustaf received in the palace yesterday chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming who is to leave his post, and had a friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnamese Heroines Make Reports in Shanghai on Struggles against Enemies

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 8, 1974)

heroines and heroic fighters on the visiting delegation of the south viet nam women's union for liberation made reports at a meeting here this evening on their heroic and unswerving struggles against the enemies in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the meeting was sponsored by the shanghai municipal women's federation.

attending the report meeting were wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; wang hsiang-chun, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and chairman of the municipal women's federation; chen pei-chen, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the municipal women's federation, and chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army.

also present were ou tang-liang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, who had accompanied the delegation to shanghai.

in a speech, wang hsiang-chun extended the warmest welcome to delegation leader nguyen thi dinh and all other sisters on the delegation. she paid high, revolutionary tribute to the women and people of south viet nam fighting on the forefront of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism. wang hsiang-chun praised the south vietnamese women for their numerous inspiring deeds performed with undaunted mettle and unyielding revolutionary spirit in the anti-imperialist struggle. she said: we would learn from the heroic women and people of south viet nam.

amidst warm applause, delegation leader nguyen thi dinh gave an account of the brilliant course of the struggle waged by the south vietnamese people and women against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. she said: "we have won victories, but the enemies are not reconciled to their defeat. they have been violating the paris agreement in an attempt to turn south viet nam into a neo-colony of u.s. imperialism. we the south vietnamese women and people are determined to unite and continue to fight to defeat the u.s. imperialists and the nguyen van thieu clique." she said: "common experiences and same destinies have bound

together the women and people of viet nam and china. we will close our ranks still further and fight together till complete victory is won."

twentyeight-year-old nguyen thi lai, a heroine of the south vietnamese people's liberation armed forces, told about her heroic fighting against the u.s. and puppet troops on the front in the past decade and more. at the age of 16, she joined in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. she took part in more than 100 battles, wiped out well over 200 u.s. and puppet troops and local despots, and organized many guerrilla units. the brave and resourceful fighter destroyed 15 enemy motor vehicles using artillery shells and explosives she captured from the enemy. she and two comrades-in-arms once broke through an enemy encirclement after seven days and nights of fighting and wiped out 60 enemy troops. nguyen thi lai's heroic exploits were known throughout thua thein province. she had the honour of winning the title of heroine of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces in 1969 and medals and orders on five occasions. "along with my comrades-in-arms," she said, "i am determined to wrest still greater victories in the struggle ahead."

twentythree-year-old nguyen thi oanh, an outstanding heroic fighter who joined the fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation at the age of 14, was greeted with enthusiastic applause as she took the floor. she told the meeting about the heroic exploits she and her comrades-in-arms performed in fighting three days running and wiping out large numbers of enemy troops in a cleverly contrived raid on the headquarters of the puppet general staff in saigon back in 1968. nguyen thi oanh became increasingly steeled in the flames of war. on one occasion, she suffered serious burns from an enemy napalm bomb but the pains failed to subdue this young fighter. scarcely had she recovered from her wounds before she took up arms again and went straight into fighting. she was on several occasions cited as a heroic fighter against u.s. aggressors and the puppets and a heroic fighter with the determination to win and was awarded one exploit medal and three liberation orders.

nguyen thi hong diep of my tho province, a 27-year-old outstanding heroic fighter against u.s. aggressors and puppets, gave an account of her fighting experience in the past 12 years. she and her comrades-in-arms had fought 36 battles, wiped out 198 enemies, sunk five enemy warships and damaged six enemy helicopters. she was on four occasions cited as a heroic fighter against u.s. aggressors and puppets and for three times a heroic fighter with the determination to win and had won two exploit medals and two liberation orders.

the brilliant deeds and the happy news of victories reported by delegation leader nguyen thi dinh and the heroines and heroic women fighters won the admiration of

the representatives of the women of shanghai present at the meeting and inspired them. with round after round of warm applause, they wished their comrades-in-arms from south viet nam new and still greater victories in the future struggles.

at the end of the meeting, the shanghai municipal women's federation and the delegation of the south viet nam women's union for liberation exchanged souvenirs.

the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam today also viewed the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china and the shanghai industrial exhibition. in the afternoon, all members of the delegation visited a navy unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai and inspected various naval vessels designed and made by china. they were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters of the unit.

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception Marking 20th Anniversary of Dien Bien Phu Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, May 8, 1974)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a film reception at the embassy here this evening to mark the 20th anniversary of the dien bien phu victory.

among the guests at the reception were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the general logistics department of the p.l.a.; and ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was present.

among the guests also were general duong sam ol, official of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

a documentary film about the battle in dien bien phu was shown at the reception.

prior to the film show, ambassador ngo thuyen gave a cocktail party.

Delegation of South Vietnam Women's Union for Liberation Visits Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 9,1974)

south vietnamese deputy commander nguyen thi dinh and the delegation of the south viet nam women's union for liberation she is leading today made a special trip to shaoshan, chairman mao's home village, and were accorded a warm welcome by local revolutionary people.

among those accompanying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to shaoshan from changsha were li chen-chun, secretary of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; lo chiu-yueh, standing committee member of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and chairman of the hunan provincial women's federation; kou wu-hsien, deputy commander of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, and shih yu-chen, standing committee member of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and deputy secretary of the hunan provincial committee of the chinese communist youth league.

the happy news of the visit of heroic south vietnamese comrades-in-arms brought great joy and encouragement to the people and women of shaoshan. when deputy commander nguyen thi dinh and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived in shaoshan from changsha by car around one p.m., they were greeted by a group of young women, who lined the road in the rain, cheering and waving flowers. mao tse-pu, secretary of the c.p.c. shaoshan area committee and chairman of the area revolutionary committee; liu hsiu-hua, vice-chairman of the area revolutionary committee, and yang hsueh-mei, chairman of the shaoshan area women's federation, walked up and cordially shook hands with the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and paid high, militant respects to them.

deputy commander nguyen thi dinh and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it, and had photographs taken together with the chinese comrades present in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

speaking at the end of the visit, deputy commander nguyen thi dinh said: "we feel stirred during our visit here in the home village of chairman mao, the beloved leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the people of viet nam. here we have seen for ourselves the achievements won by the women and people of shaoshan in the struggle to build a new socialist countryside by following chairman mao's teachings and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions." she expressed the hope that the people and women of china and viet nam would continue to march forward arm in arm in their common cause of revolution and win still greater victories.

this evening, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet at shaoshan in warm welcome to the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam. many toasts were proposed by guests and hosts to the continuous enhancement and growth of the great friendship and militant unity of the people and women of china and viet nam.

the delegation of the south viet nam women's union for liberation arrived in hunan from shanghai by special plane this morning. ou tang-liang, member of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, who are accompanying the delegation on its current tour, were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Delegation of Consultative Assembly of Yemen Arab Republic Back in Peking from Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 8, 1974)

the delegation of the consultative assembly of the yemen arab republic led by speaker abdulla ben hussein al ahmar wound up its friendly visit to nanking and returned to peking by special plane this afternoon, in the company of hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

ahmed attall, counsellor of the embassy of the yemen arab republic in peking, was back in peking by the same plane.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at nanking airport by yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu

provincial revolutionary committee; fang chen, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; and yen kai, fan tsun-chung, chang ching-li and lu liang-shu, deputies to the national people's congress.

the distinguished guests from the yemen arab republic arrived in nanking from hangchow yesterday. in the evening, vice-chairman yang kuang-li gave a banquet in honour of the guests. at the banquet which was alive with a warm atmosphere of friendship, guests and hosts repeatedly toasted the daily growth of the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

while in nanking, the distinguished guests visited the yangtze river bridge, a film machinery factory, the purple mountain observatory and scenic spots. they also saw a theatrical performance by local primary school pupils.

YAR Consultative Assembly Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

the delegation of the consultative assembly of the yemen arab republic led by speaker abdulla ben hussein al ahmar wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for pyongyang by train this afternoon on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing he distinguished yemeni guests off at the railway station were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; pei shih-chang, wu hsin-yu and hu yu-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; tsao ke-chiang, director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry; and chang chieh, a leading member of the china islamic association.

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

also present were ahmed attall, charge d'affaires ad interim of the y.a.r. embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys of other arab countries to china.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 4 MOVEMENT

Carry Forward the Revolutionary Tradition of "May Fourth" Movement and Be Pioneers in the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius

by

the Red Guard Corps of the Middle School attached to Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 4, 1974)

Amidst the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we welcome the 55th anniversary of the "May Fourth" Movement. In the "May Fourth" Movement, the revolutionary students integrated themselves with the masses of workers and peasants and waged a thoroughoing and irreconciable struggle against imperialism and feudalism. They put forth the combat slogan of "Down with the Confucian School" and rendered great meritorious services to the history of revolution in China.

Eight years ago, under the leadership of the proletarian headquarters headed by Chairman Mao, we raised high the great banner of "to rebel against the reactionaries is justified," overcame one obstacle after the other of the bourgeois reactionary line and courageously charged ahead and took enemy position for defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We violently opened fire on the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which represented the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline! The revolutionary activities of the Red Guards were accorded support and applause by our great leader Chairman Mao, and they dealt a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism, reaction and the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. A great number of formerly obscure youths have become intrepid pioneers of the revolution and have rendered ineffaceable meritorious services to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Today, in commemoration of the "May Fourth" Movement, we Red Guards must inherit the revolutionary spirit of the "May Fourth" Movement, be vanguards and pioneers in the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, severely

repudiate Confucius and Lin Piao and energetically respond to Chairman Mao's great call that "the educated young people should go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." We must resolutely take the road of integration with the workers and peasants and grow to maturity in the stormy class struggle and the vast world.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique showed extreme hatred for the revolutionary Red Guard movement. They viciously slandered that the Red Guards were "first fooled and hoodwinked" and "turned into cannon fodder" and subsequently had to undergo "reform through labor in disguise" and became the "scapegoats." What a malicious reactionary trick! How despicable it was! Through attacking the Red Guards, Lin Piao was attacking the great proletarian cultural revolution in a desire to reverse the verdict on Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters. It was a vain attempt to "revive states that had been extinguished, restore families whose line of succession had been broken and call to office those who had retired into obscurity," so as to ultimately achieve his aim of restoring capitalism.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and educated and nurtured by the workers, peasants and soldiers, after the ordeal of the 9th and 10th two-line struggles, the broad masses of Red Guards have become more mature and stronger through steeling. The vicious curses of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique could only incite us to fight even more courageously and steadfastly for implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At present, around the question of how to handle the Red Guards who represent a newborn thing and the pleasing achievements that have emerged out of the revolution in education, there is still the struggle between the two classes, between the two lines and between the two roads. Lenin had incisively pointed out that the prejudice of the bourgeoisie in the educational circle was especially obdurate. The bourgeois restorationist forces stand truth on its head, Confuse black and white, and spread such fallacies as the "present is not as good as the past" and "the present generation is inferior to the previous one." They smear the Red Guards of "making in fuss about nothing," and talk nonsense saying that "the quality of the students today is not as high as that of the students before the great proletarian cultural revolution." Their aim in barking so frantically is to reverse the verdict on the great proletarian cultural revolution, return to the "propriety" of the bourgeois intellectuals who had ruled the schools for seventeen years, bind the Red Guards with the shackles of "full-mark sheep" and wear out their revolutionary vigor, so as to turn the Red Guards into their instrument for restoring capitalism.

Are the true facts really like the slanders spread by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and the bourgeois restorationist forces? No. Let us use the facts in the middle school attached to Tsinghua University to lay bare the lies of the liars and deal a stunning blow to the anti-Party clique and the bourgeois restorationist forces.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the rule of the revisionist line in education, the authority in education was in the hands of the bourgeoisie. The educational system, teaching content and methods were nearly all feudalist, bourgeois and revisionist. At that time, the former middle school attached to Tsinghua University barred the children

of the workers and peasants from its gate. It "gave priority to intellectual culture," practiced "three departures" and stressed "the dignity of the school master" so that the students "would not listen to things outside the window but concentrate their attention on reading books of the sages and virtuous men." The school all day long instilled the students with the bourgeois ideas of "getting learned in order to become an official" and going after fame and prestige. The dead soul of Confucius' "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" was on the loaf in campus. Their aim was to make a vain attempt in educating the students into bourgeois spiritual aristocrats and turning the school into an instrument for restoring capitalism.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the working class has mounted the political stage of the superstructure, shattered the unchallenged sway of the intellectuals, turned to a new chapter on the proletarian revolution in education and scored one rich fruit after the other. In the past few years, under the Party's leadership, we Red Guards have diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, constantly raised our awareness of class struggle, two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution, carried forward the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, criticized the revisionist line in education, taken the road of integration with the workers and peasants and criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the ideology of the reactionary class on the decline embodied in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. A generation of new people have grown to maturity.

In our corps, there is Sun Li-che (孙立哲), the bare-foot doctor who strikes root in Yenan, humbly receives re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and strives to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. There is Kuo Hsin-hua (郭新华), who took no consideration of personal safety in fighting against the blazing fire in order to save state property. There is Fu Tsu-ming (傅祖明) who rushed into the swift current to rescue his class brothers when a flood was suddenly unleased from the mountains. There is Ting Ai-ti (丁爱笛), who is the leader of a production brigade and the good youth of the poor and lower-middle peasants in northern Shensi. There is the new generation of miners who "are thirty meters down the pit but bear in mind the three billion people in the whole world." There are twenty-four members of the Communist Youth League and Red Guards including Chiang Wen-chün, who have recently declared war on Lin Piao and the "doctrines of Confucius and Mencius" and taken the lead in volunteering to go to the countryside.... There are more than ten millions of these revolutionary little soldiers who have attained great achievements in our great socialist country.

In the past few years, millions upon millions of educated youths have rushed to places north and south of the Yangtze River and places within and outside the Great Wall in the mother country. They have received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and rendered contributions in the three great revolutionary movements. Like the waves of the Yangtze River that forever surge forward, the new generation is stronger than the last. Talking about the quality of education, this is the quality of education needed by the proletariat and welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

"The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." Today, what attitude should be adopted toward this great, profound political revolution? Should it be eulogized or negated? This is an important hallmark for distinguishing genuine Marxism from sham Marxism, and the revolutionaries from the counter-revolutionaries. Negation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, malicious slander of the socialist new things that have emerged since the great cultural revolution and disparagement of the revolutionary little soldiers are for returning to the "propriety" of the revisionist line in education and the "propriety" of capitalism. However, "retrogression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend. There is no exception to this rule either in modern or ancient times, in China or elsewhere." In the past two thousand years and more, from Confucius to Lin Piao, all reactionaries that attempted to "revive states that had been extinguished, restore families whose line of succession had been broken and call to office those who had retired into obscurity" were all smashed to smithereens by the wheel of history which is forever rolling forward. Today, all clowns that curse the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius also will never come to a good end.

Reviewing the history since "May Fourth" Movement, we revolutionary youths perceive the highest honor and feel exceedingly proud. Looking toward the prospect of the revolution, seeing that we younger generation have a heavy load and a long way to go, we are full of heroism. Let us unite together and courageously advance along the orientation which Chairman Mao has charted for the youth movement.

* * *

The Revolutionary Youths March Forward in the Storm

by

Wan Kuei-hung (万桂紅)
Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the
Communist Youth League

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 4, 1974)

Today is the 55th anniversary of the May 4 Movement. In commemoration of this brilliant combat day, the revolutionary youths who have been steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and have now energetically thrown themselves into the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, find it have especially heart-warming to review once again the two brilliant articles entitled "The May 4 Movement" and "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" by Chairman Mao. In these two brilliant articles, Chairman Mao has summed up the revolutionary experiences of the youth movement in our country, sharply and scientifically criticized the road that caused the youths to "depart from politics, reality and the masses" as advocated by the reactionary classes of all ages after Confucius and the ringleaders of the opportunist line within the Party, and clearly pointed out that the broad masses of workers and peasants who form over 90 percent of the population are the genuine masters of history and the main body of the revolution. The revolutionary youths should enthusiastically study the theory of revolution, energetically participate in the practice of revolution and resolutely take the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

It was precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line that the broad masses of revolutionary youths in our country integrated themselves with the masses of workers and peasants, and resolutely struggled for the overthrow of the three big mountains--imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism that weighed the people down--and the armed seizure of political power in the period of democratic revolution, and they resolutely struggled for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism in the period of socialist revolution. The revolutionary youths are the most energetic and vital component in the entire social force.

On the question of which road should the youths be guided to take, there has all along been the acute struggle between two classes and between two lines. Confucius, the reactionary thinker who defended the slavery system on the decline more than 2,400 years ago, instilled his students with the reactionary thinking of despising labor and the working people for the purpose of carrying out the reactionary line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" to "revive states that had been extinguished, restore families whose line of succession had been broken and call to office those who had retired into obscurity" and of advocating that "the students having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" and "there are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed." He asked his students to "subdue themselves and return to propriety" and "believe in and love the ancients." In the

book Confucian Analects, he advocated through the mouth of Tseng Tzu the "method of introspection" by "daily examining oneself on three points" and asked the youths to practice self-cultivation through introspection and learn from the mind transcendental knowledge endowed by heaven, in a vain attempt to nurture the youths into spiritual aristocrats who looked backward toward the past, restored ancient things and remained basically antagonistic to the people. These reactionary thoughts of Confucius' have all along been played up by the exploiting classes on the decline and ringleaders of the opportunist line within the Party and turned into ideological weapons for corrupting the youths and sabotaging the revolution.

In the article entitled "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," Chairman Mao wisely pointed out, "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and does so in practice. If he is willing to do so and actually does so, he is a revolutionary; otherwise he is a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary." Chairman Mao praised the youth movement in Yenan in that year as a model for toppling Confucius' reactionary thinking and adhering to integration with the workers and peasants. In that year, the revolutionary youths from various places all over the country gathered in Yenan. On the one hand, they studied the Marxist and Leninist theory of revolution and methods for resisting Japan and saving the nation. On the other hand, they participated in the movement for production, reclaimed thousands upon thousands of mow of waste land and did things basically "never done before" by Confucius, thus becoming "the model for the youth movement throughout the country." Chairman Mao pointed out, "When Confucius ran his school, he had quite a number of students, 'seventy worthies and three thousand disciples'--quite a flourishing school! But he had far fewer students than there are in Yenan, and what is more, they would have disliked production campaigns. When a student asked him how to plow the fields, Confucius answered, 'I don't know, I am not as good at that as a farmer.' Confucius was next asked how to grow vegetables, and he answered, 'I don't know, I am not as good at that as a vegetable gardener.' In ancient times, the youth of China who studied under a sage neither learned revolutionary theory nor took part in labor." This is a sharp criticism of Confucius' opposition to revolution and objection to the youths and students' participation in productive labor. It is also a sharp criticism of the reactionary line in the youth movement pushed by the ringleaders of the opportunist line in the Party.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we broad masses of youths have steadfastly forged ahead along the orientation of the youth movement in Yenan in that year. Especially because the youths have been further steeled and educated and have acquired experiences during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they are full of vitality and vigor in the three great revolutionary movements. There are at present 640,000 CYL members in Shanghai. Among them 440,000 have joined the League in the great cultural revolution. As was pointed out in the "Sixteen Articles," "A great number of formerly obscure revolutionary youths have become brave pioneers. They have courage and wisdom, and by means of big-character posters and great debates, they have aired their views freely, made great exposure, launched mass criticism and resolutely attacked the overt and covert bourgeois representatives." The practice of struggle has

enabled the youths to further deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line. The youths have never before been so bold in going against the tide, upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resisting the erroneous line as today.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the consciousness of the youths in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought has been greatly raised and youths groups for the study of Marxism and Leninism have come to the fore like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. They place emphasis on the combination of theory with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and strive to raise their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle. With the CYL organizations at all levels putting the organization of youths to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and criticize revisionism at the head of CYL work, a great number of youth study groups that study well have come to the fore. Through study and steeling, a great number of revolutionary youths have been admitted into the "three-in-one combination" leading bodies. They have a higher awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution. They keep close ties with the masses and are full of revolutionary vigor.

For example, in the State Cotton Mill No. 17, some "fledgeling girls" in their twenties have now been able to assume the task of leading a squad of 200 to 300 people, or 300 to 400 people. Really, with the sunlight of Mao Tsetung Thought shining everywhere, the vigorous growth of the revolutionary new people has shown that there are successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and that each generation is superior to the previous one.

After Chairman Mao issued the great call that "it is very highly necessary for educated youth people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," the broad masses of youths warmly responded to this call. In Shanghai, nearly a million educated youths have already gone to the countryside. They scatter over Heilungkiang, Sinkiang, Yunnan, Inner Mongolia, Kirin, Kweichow, Anhwei, Kiangsi and the suburbs of Shanghai. They brave arduous struggle in the vast world of the countryside and with their own hands render contributions to building the socialist new countryside. The advanced farm in Shanghai reported an average per-mow yield of only 462 catties of grain and 74 catties of cotton in 1965. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, after the broad masses of educated youths came to the farm, they were resolved to strike root in the countryside and make revolution all their lives. They fought against heaven and earth, and against class enemies and against all kinds of natural disasters, and greatly changed the outlook of the farm. The average per-mow yield of grain and cotton topped respectively 1,036 and 114 catties. This was an effective criticism of the counter-revolutionary fallacies of Confucius' "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" and Lin Piao's "reform through labor in disguise" and gave a resounding slap in the face to those advocating that "each generation is worse off than the last."

History is developing and the struggle goes on. Confucius had brought with him his granite-like brain to meet the Duke of Chou, but his "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" has not been wiped out. Lin Piao wanted to be an "emperor" and followed the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. In order to attain his criminal aim of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," he vigorously advocated the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to corrupt the young people. He openly clamored, "I hope that everybody would become a Tung Chung-shu" and wanted to transform the youths into the slaves of the landlord and bourgeois classes. He advocated the rules of self-cultivation based on "the eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul" and opposed the youths' participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. He viciously attacked the rustication of educated youths as "reform through labor in disguise," in a vain attempt to lure the younger generation to the road of "three departures" and turn them into docile tools for carrying out the revisionist line.

However, historical dialectics is ruthless. Lin Piao's propagation of Confucius' reactionary ideology has already been vigorously criticized by us revolutionary youths. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the CYL organizations at all levels in Shanghai have led the youths in seriously reading the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, seriously studying the documents of the Party Central Committee, grasping the weapon for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and standing on the forefront of the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Class struggle is an important course for the youths. "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." Taking big strides in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions the broad masses of youths have through conducting investigations in society and forums with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to jointly criticize Lin Piao's reactionary program of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," further seen through the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and the ultra-Right essence of its counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of CYL members and youths in the whole city have restudied Chairman Mao's series of instructions concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution and linked up the great victory of the great cultural revolution with their own education. They deeply realize that the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is "absolutely necessary and most timely" and further recognize the law of class struggle that "great disorder across the land leads to great order." They understand more deeply that "the future is bright; the road is tortuous" and that only by carrying out many more political revolutions like the great proletarian cultural revolution can the dictatorship of the proletariat be consolidated and capitalist restoration be prevented. The practice of struggle has also enabled the broad masses of youths to understand more deeply that the orientation charted by Chairman Mao for the youth movement in our country is the solely correct orientation. It has enabled them to advance more resolutely along the orientation of the youth movement in Yenan and take the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

The current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is making in-depth development. We revolutionary youths must fight in face of difficulties, advance in face of storm, carry forward the combat spirit of the May 4 Movement and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We must make use of more powerful gunfire to open fire on the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "subduding one's self and returning to propriety" on the Right-deviation trend of thought for restoration and to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history! The revolutionary "peanuts" surely can topple by criticism the "big sages" of the reactionary classes. Let us youths resolutely forge ahead along the correct orientation charted by Chairman Mao, brave the storm, face the world and steel ourselves through battle into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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Recall to Mind the May Fourth Movement; Deepen the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao May 5, 1974)

May 4 is a glorious and militant festive day of the revolutionary youth of China. Fifty-five years have elapsed since the May 4th Movement. I have personally witnessed tremendous historical changes in our great country. The old China once full of wounds has changed into a socialist country with its initial stage of prosperity standing like a rock in the eastern part of the world. As a participant in the May 4th Movement, I am already 75 years old with a head of gray hair, but I feel younger as I live longer. Looking backward and ahead, I could hardly keep calm and feel exceedingly proud of our thriving socialist motherland.

I remember that in the year of the May 4th Movement, the warlords were running wild and wicked persons were in power. Imperialism was eying us with murderous intent and with swords drawn. China was being carved up and might fall at any moment. Like the broad revolutionary youth at that time, I deeply felt the pain of national doom. But we did not know where China should go. In the autumn of 1917, I entered Peking University to study. In the winter of the same year, the bang of the October Revolution brought Marxism and Leninism to the disaster-ridden Chinese people. It was also at that time that the new ideology was revealed to me.

At that time many of us young people felt most indignant toward those feudal warlords and traitor-bureaucrats who talked about benevolence, righteousness, and virtue all the time but actually were robbers and harlots doing all kinds of evil things. Under the guise of honoring Confucius, they all called for restoring the old order, preserving the monarchy, adhering to the old traditions and going backward. Yuan Shih-k'ai had always wanted to be an emperor. He first prepared public opinion by advocating the honoring of Confucius and reading of the classics, and wildly staged the farce of offering sacrifices to Confucius and heaven. During the restoration of monarchy by Chang Hsün, the royalist K'ang Yu-wei also helped him give wide publicity to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. After the defeat of Chang Hsün, Tuan Ch'i-jui and Li Yuan-hung ran some "piggy" conferences to cheat the people. K'ang Yu-wei called himself the "literary sage" and submitted a written proposal calling for the adoption of Confucianism as national religion in the "Constitution."

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius were the ideological props for the reactionary rule of these feudal warlords. Before 1917, those who dominated the rostrum at Peking University were still those royalists and restorations. Some still wore a pigtail and recited in a funny manner what "the Master said", or what "the poem said." Since the 1911 Revolution, even though some bourgeois liberals had reformed to some extent their thinking and culture, it was impossible for the old democratic revolution to thoroughly oppose

imperialism and feudalism. We merely picked up some out-of-date things from the Western bourgeoisie, shouted empty words for a while and acknowledged defeat.

Influenced by the October Revolution, many new publications appeared in Peking University after 1918 to publicize the new cultural movement. It was in that year that Mr. Lu Hsün wrote the first novel in popular language called "A Mad Man's Diary" for the first time in the modern history of Chinese literature. He symbolically and profoundly exposed the "cannibalistic" essence of the feudal society. It was also in that year that Mr. Lu Hsün wrote his manifesto to denounce Confucius entitled "My View of Chastity." Mr. Lu Hsün's militant poems and essays gave impetus to the rise of the new cultural movement at that time. We young students greedily read the translations of books and articles on Marxism published in the papers. We felt stronger and stronger that if revolution were to be carried out in China, the "Confucian School" had to be toppled. Denouncements against the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius got more and more violent in Peking University.

The new awakening of the Chinese people in thinking was bound to develop into a great political revolution.

In November 1918, the first imperialist world war ended with the defeat of the German and Austrian aggressors, and China was supposed to be a winner nation. I clearly remember that at that time we even held a lantern parade and a celebration meeting at the T'ien An Men Square. But soon afterward, we heard that the Peiyang warlord traitor government was prepared to surrender rights and bring humiliation to the nation at the Paris Peace Conference by handing over the extra-territorial right in China of the defeated nation Germany to Japan. As the news spread, there was a roar of indignation in public opinion. The anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist movements of the broad masses of revolutionary people erupted like volcanoes.

In the evening on May 3, 1919, many students of our Peking University did not sleep for the whole night and conducted meetings of denunciation. We were originally scheduled to stage a demonstration parade on May 7, but at the meeting, we decided that we could not wait further but should immediately take action. So we hurried to make our banners that night. The next day, early in the morning of May 4, we gathered at the Red Chamber Square and paraded to T'ien An Men to join the over 5,000 students from more than ten other schools in Peking to hold a joint demonstration. We shouted the slogan, "Fight for national rights abroad, punish the traitors at home!" At the head of our column, we held high a white funeral scroll that exposed the criminal acts of Tsao Ju-lin (Minister of Communications of the Peiyang warlord government who betrayed the nation by accepting the Twenty-one Demands), Chang Tsung-hsiang (Chinese Minister in Japan, who was responsible for selling out our nation's railway rights to Japan), Lu Tsung-yü (President of the Bureau of Currency, and also Chinese Minister in Japan in 1915, who was responsible for obtaining all kinds of loans from Japan) who "sold out the nation for personal glory" and "fawned on foreign governments." We marched to the "Legation Quarters" at Tung-chiao Min-hsiang to demonstrate our protests, but the foreign policemen even forbade us from entering our own

territory. This further aroused our righteous indignation. At that moment, we heard that a transaction to sell our country was being conducted at the residence of Tsao Ju-lin. The demonstrators at once hurried over to their hide-out at Chaochialou. The students angrily broke open the firmly closed door of the Tsao residence. Tsao Ju-lin had fled, but we captured Chang Tsung-hsiang and beat him up. Finally we ransacked the old den of Tsao Ju-lin, and burnt down Chiaochialou.

This move greatly dampened the arrogance of the Peiyang warlords and imperialism, and enhanced the determination of the Chinese people. In this struggle to raze the old den of bandit Tsao, although my fingers were bleeding, my heart was overjoyed beyond description. Although this scene occurred fifty-five years ago, as I recall it to mind, it is as vivid as it were taking place right before my eyes.

Just as a dog will leap over a wall in desperation, Peiyang warlords frenziedly arrested people, and thirty-two of our fellow students were arrested, but the fire of revolution could not be extinguished. The following day, all the students of Peking staged a general strike. The wilder the reactionaries stepped up their arrests, the brighter the fire of revolution burnt. The people throughout the country roared with anger. The working class at various places whipped up the first political strike in history, and the merchants also joined in the strike. The movement quickly developed into a nationwide struggle and the Peiyang warlord government was forced to release the arrested students and to dismiss the three traitors, Tsao Ju-lin, Chang Tsung-hsiang, and Lu Tsung-ju, from office. It also refused to sign anything at the Paris Peace Conference. So, with the support of the people throughout the country, our struggle had won its victory.

The May 4th Movement marked the transformation of China from the old democratic revolution toward the new democratic revolution. In the May 4th Movement, Marxist-Leninism started to spread in China. The working class became an awakened independent political force and started to mount the political stage as a leading force of the revolution.

Our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The outstanding historical significance of the May 4th Movement is to be seen in a feature which was absent from the revolution of 1911, namely, its thorough and uncompromising opposition to imperialism as well as to feudalism."

The May 4th Movement not only dealt a heavy blow to the reactionaries politically, but also violently fired at the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the feudal rites. In this new cultural revolution, Lu Hsün used his own novels and satirical essays to join the battle and to "rip off the mask from the old society." On the eve of the May 4th Movement, he published thirty-one essays in the New Youth and other publications to declare war on the old concepts of virtue, old way of thinking and old culture. After the May 4th Movement, he also wrote "A Small Matter," "How Should We Be Fathers Now," and other militant articles that praised the laboring people and deeply criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The May 4th Movement gave further impetus to the vigorous development of the new cultural revolution movement. After the May 4th Movement, an ideological movement aiming at the propagation of Marxism-Leninism was immediately launched throughout the country. The proletarian revolutionary intellectuals represented by Chairman Mao gradually went into the midst of workers and

peasants, and Marxism-Leninism was gradually integrated with the workers' movement in China. It was in this manner that the May 4th Movement provided the ideology and cadres for the founding the Chinese Communist Party.

In the thirty years after the May 4th Movement, under the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP and after a heroic struggle, the Chinese people finally got rid of the three big mountains which weighed them down--imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. They drove away Chiang K'ai-shek, founded the People's Republic of China, and won a complete victory in the new democratic revolution. From then on, China started her era of socialist revolution. After 25 years of struggle, our socialist motherland is flourishing as never before. We Chinese people no longer had to suffer from hunger and cold and to swallow insults as in old China, but are full of spirits, walking with big strides, united as one, and courageously forging ahead to win still greater victories for the revolution in China and the world revolution.

Today, the broad masses of Chinese youth are in the course of carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of the May 4th Movement. In response to the great call of Chairman Mao, they go to the mountains and countryside, and follow the road of integration with workers and peasants. They are maturing and steeled in the great storms of the three great revolutionary movements. Take for example my children. My four sons are fighting against nature together with the broad masses of young people in the countryside, in factories and at the border. After several years of steeling at the border, my youngest child has joined the great, glorious and correct CCP. In the past two years, two of my children have gone to university through recommendation by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Looking at the present and recalling the past, I feel immensely happy. The new and younger generation is better than us of the older generation.

Chairman Mao pointed out thirty-five years ago: "In the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." In the year of the May 4th Movement, we merely vaguely felt the need for the intellectuals to integrate with the workers and peasants. The youth of today are sturdily maturing under the sunshine and rainfall of Mao Tse-tung thought, and they follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants with whole hearted eagerness. We old generation must learn from the young generation.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is currently developing in depth throughout the country is much more profound and broader than the ideological revolution or cultural revolution during the May 4th period. Viewed from historical experience, the criticism of Confucius is really an important matter for the Chinese people. In order to oppose and prevent revisionism, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must further carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the May 4th Movement to "topple the Confucian school." We must take up our pen as a weapon to deepen the development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We must carry through to the end the political and ideological struggle in the realm of superstructure to make Marxism win over revisionism, and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

At present, Soviet revisionism and US imperialism are abusing their power tyrannically and running wild everywhere in the world, wielding their nuclear weapons, and practicing power politics. They are even worse than the imperialists of the past. Today we must carry forward the anti-imperialist spirit of "May 4" Movement, stand together with the people of the Third World and all countries, oppose the hegemony and power politics of the two super-powers of US imperialism and Soviet revisionism, to fulfill our internationalist obligations.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO FOR ATTACKING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Shanghai Iron and Steel Workers Refutes Lin Piao

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

the workers' writing group of the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant, in a recent "people's daily" article, recounts the tremendous changes that have taken place in the plant since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution to rebut lin piao's malignant attacks on the cultural revolution.

the article says: "the resounding victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, which was initiated and led by chairman mao, shattered the pipe dream of imperialism, revisionism and reaction to restore capitalism in china. irreconciled to their defeat, lin piao and company raised confucius' sinister flag 'restrain oneself and return to the rites' and viciously smeared the excellent situation brought about by the cultural revolution in a criminal attempt to negate the cultural revolution and carry out a capitalist restoration."

the plant was set up in the big leap forward year of 1958. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line and working in the revolutionary spirit of initiative and self-reliance, the workers completed a big converter shop in 32 days. the plant in 1960 produced 50 times as much steel as two years before, and the variety of steel exceeded 200. however, owing to interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, its steel output dropped sharply in 1962-65. numerous irrational rules and regulations bound the workers hand and foot.

the workers and cadres during the cultural revolution criticized the revisionist line in running enterprises, and replaced the irrational rules and regulations with new ones that encourage the workers' enthusiasm for socialism and facilitate production. the workers put politics in command and become true masters of the plant. whenever they find any shortcoming in the management, they pinpoint it promptly and join the leadership in overcoming it. with both the workers and the professional inspectors supervising the quality of products, 99.2 per cent of the steel ingots produced in 1973 was up to standard.

the cultural revolution, the article says, "has provided a profound lesson for leading cadres at various levels in our enterprise. there is a closer relationship between the cadres and the masses. this relationship was once undermined by liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution. during the cultural revolution, a handful of bad elements who had wormed their way into

the contingent of the cadres were removed. those cadres who had made mistakes were saved through education. the cadres as a whole were educated and tempered. leading bodies at all levels are now composed of old, middle-aged and young people. the workers energetically support and warm-heartedly assist the cadres in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and at the same time are bold to criticize their shortcomings and mistakes. when the cadres of the no. 8 shop planned to dismantle an idle 460,000-yuan worth ring-type furnace to make room for a new heating furnace, the workers criticized this idea as an example of casting aside the tradition of thrift and having no faith in the strength of the masses because the cadres had failed to consult them. working on their proposal, the shop changed the plan and turned the ring-type furnace into a heating furnace within two months. the plant's cadres and masses are at present fighting shoulder to shoulder in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. this lively political scene is also an outcome of the cultural revolution, the article notes.

during the cultural revolution, the workers have written big-character posters and held meetings to criticize revisionism and uphold proletarian ideology. for a time, liu shao-chi, lin piao and other swindlers did everything to prevent the workers from studying and grasping marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the workers conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao in line with chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism". many of them have finished reading the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" as well as "manifesto of the communist party" and five other marxist-leninist works. as a result, they have raised their political consciousness and theoretical level and their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism. the plant has also strengthened the ideological and political work among the young workers. there are fifty youth theoretical study groups and 49 youth shock brigades. veteran workers in some workshops have written down their past suffering as a form of class education for the youngsters.

since the start of the current criticism movement, the plant's workers have criticized lin piao and confucius' criminal attempts to "restrain oneself and return to the rites" as well as the idealist fallacies they preached such as the theory of innate genius and the view that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid". they have done this in association with the major issues of right and wrong in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in their plant. this shows clearly that tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle, of the two line struggle and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"the great victory of the cultural revolution", the article says, "has furher consolidated and developed the socialist economic base, improved the socialist relations of production, and strengthened the party's centralized leadership. the proletarian principles of running enterprises have been implemented and the relations of men in production improved. never before have we workers been so militant and daring as today.

"in the past few years, production in our plant has gone up rapidly although virtually no manpower, equipment or factory building was added. just compare the 1973 figures with those in the pre-cultural revolution year of 1965: steel output more than doubled, high-grade alloy steel trebled, variety of steel rose to over 600 and that of rolled steel to 11,000. the aggregate profits our plant turned over to the state in the eight years were nearly three times the value of the fixed assets in the plant. output of electric furnace steel for the first quarter of the year rose 10 per cent over the same 1973 figure and that of rolled steel, 24 per cent. these achievements fully testify to the truth that 'the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country.'"

WORKER-WRITERS

Veteran Chinese Worker Writes Book

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 10, 1974)

veteran worker hsu fu was honoured at a recent meeting convoked by the party committee of the chiamuszu paper mill in northeast china for the publication of his book on forging techniques. representatives from the municipal trade union council and publication department extended their congratulations.

based on the 69-year-old veteran's own experience, the well illustrated book deals systematically with the techniques of quenching and forging, running to 170,000 chinese words. the first print comes to 25,000 copies.

the book is popular among forging workers in many parts of china. "it is a good sum-up of practical experience. it gives me great help," said a forging worker of the machinery factory in kailuan, one of china's major collieries.

a letter from a shipyard says that the book has been adopted there as teaching material for training forging workers.

in the preface to the book, the author writes: "i am really happy that young people in our mill work hard to learn techniques for the revolution in accordance with chairman mao's teaching. it is the duty of us old workers to sum up experience and pass it on to the younger generation."

hsu fu began to work as a blacksmith when he was 13 years old and suffered exploitation and insults in a capitalist factory for nearly 30 years until liberation.

he showed boundless love for new china and profound hatred for the old society. he enthusiastically joined in political movements and worked hard. in 1950 he was admitted into the communist party.

hsu fu studied forging techniques hard and solved many knotty problems. he was promoted to be a worker-engineer in 1960 for his outstanding contributions.

the leading industrial departments of chiamuszu city invited hsu fu to disseminate his skills at a city-wide training class for forging workers. some plants in other parts of china also requested him to help solve technical problems.

all these activities urged the veteran with a desire to write a book to help young workers master forging techniques quickly.

hsu fu could not afford to go to school in the old society. he learned to read and write and studied calculation and mechanical drawing in the mill's spare-time school after liberation. he had many difficulties in the course of writing the book. but he worked hard, often sitting up late.

the mill leadership granted him full time for writing in 1970 and appointed a technician to help him do theoretical sum-up. he visited a number of plants and research institutes to canvass the opinion of workers and technical personnel there. "the book pools collective wisdom and labour," he said.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, workers of the paper mill used hsu fu's example to repudiate the confucian fallacy "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid". the workers said, "his example confirms chairman mao's teaching 'the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable'".

now a retired worker on pension, hsu fu often comes back to the mill to have a look and give technical guidance to young people. "i want to dedicate my remaining strength to socialism," he said.

TRUCK TRACTORS AND PLATFORM TRACTORS

Shanghai Workers Build Large Platform Trailers, Truck Tractors Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 9, 1974)

workers of the shanghai motor transport company's repair plant built two 400-h.p. truck tractors and three 100- and 200-ton platform trailers in 93 days this year in the spirit of self-reliance. the plant is known in china for its success in building china's first 150-ton platform trailer in 1967 and her first 300-ton platform trailer and 400-h.p. truck tractor in 1972.

the five newly built vehicles were proved to be up to standard through a series of loaded and unloaded road tests. in some respects they exceeded the designed capacity. the truck tractors are equipped with multi-head separately moving boxes and wheel edge reduction devices.

the rapid completion of these vehicles and the new techniques incorporated into them show that china has attained a new level in this field.

the workers hailed this as a fruitful result of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, a success of great socialist cooperation and a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

last winter, the shanghai transport department was informed that facilities would be needed to move ultra-heavy equipment for a large construction project in july this year.

a sharp struggle between two ideologies and two lines arose on how to solve this problem. some people wanted to import vehicles for that purpose. they said: "it is quicker to buy them than to build them" and

"we cannot build better vehicles than imported ones." but workers of the repair plant criticized these erroneous views and stood for self-reliance. they said: "we built china's first heavy-duty platform trailers and truck tractors despite the great difficulties involved. their qualities have been proved during years of operation in 24 provinces and municipalities. now that the conditions are much better, we can certainly do the job faster and better."

at a meeting criticizing lin piao and confucius, a veteran worker said: "lin piao, like confucius, wanted to turn the clock back and restore capitalism. we must do just the opposite. we must produce more and better vehicles at a faster pace to facilitate the advance of socialism. we must adhere to the principle of independence, initiative and self-reliance. otherwise, there can be no political independence."

the party organization at a higher level firmly supported the revolutionary spirit of the workers and decided to give the task to the repair plant. the workers pledged to build the vehicles in 100 days to greet may day exclamation

the workshop assigned to do the job was housed in some old garages and had only ordinary machine tools. it was indeed very difficult to complete the task in 100 days. but the workers overcame the difficulties one after another in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and by making full use of their collective wisdom.

as there was not enough space to work in, they put up a large mat-shed and worked there day and night three months running. they never stopped even when temperature dropped to five degrees below zero centigrade.

the friction press they had was not big enough to handle the heavy coupling of the 200-ton platform trailer. so they used hammers instead and knocked it into shape. they worked so hard that perspiration came out profusely and electric fans had to be used in the dead of winter.

the heaviest job, however, fell on the lathe turners who were to make more than 10,000 parts and accessories for the vehicles. the amount of work would usually take them five months or even more. actually they did it in 40 days, thanks to their sustained efforts at technical innovations.

enthusiastic help came from many factories in shanghai and other places of china, including tientsin in the north and szechwan province in southwest china. all materials and parts that went into the five vehicles were produced in china.

MINORITY NATIONALITY LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS

South China Railway Bureau Trains Locomotive Drivers of Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 10, 1974)

freight and passenger trains manned by engine drivers of chuang, yao, miao, tung, hui, manchu, mulao and puyi nationalities are running smoothly in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region and neighbouring areas.

more than 300 locomotive drivers and co-drivers of minority nationalities have been trained in recent years by the liuchou railway bureau. a quarter of them are serving as chief engine-drivers.

kwangsi had a total length of 800 kilometres of rail lines before liberation, and now it boasts upwards of 2,000.

in line with the party's national policy, the party committee of the liuchou railway bureau has paid special attention to training minority people who live in compact communities in the area. now workers of minority nationalities under the bureau number 5,800, including 480 crew members.

the party organizations from bureau level down to the grass-roots organize these workers to study marxist-leninist works including chairman mao's writings and educate them in the party's basic line. the bureau runs a school where many minority workers have learned how to maintain and drive a locomotive. veteran engine drivers of han nationality helped them by demonstrating skills or driving engines together with them.

wu tung-chih, a young man of miao nationality, came from a mountain village to work with the railway in 1966. the party organisation later sent him to a technical school where he studied the diesel engine. thanks to his efforts and the help of a veteran locomotive driver of han nationality, wu tung-chih was able to drive and maintain the engine. he became a diesel locomotive driver in 1972 and has since achieved safe running. he is now a chief driver.

most drivers of minority nationalities come from families of poor and lower-middle peasants and have high class consciousness and deep love for the socialist cause and their work. they work in close coordination so that the trains they drive carry more goods or passengers, run smoothly and arrive on time. the crew of locomotive 1134 of the kueilin section is composed of tung, chuang and han nationalities. they draw inspiration from chairman mao's teaching that the unity of all nationalities

is the basic guarantee of the sure triumph of the cause of the chinese people. their train is always running safely and on time. once a driver of tung nationality was driving a freight train at full speed when a buffalo suddenly appeared standing astride the track. he applied emergency brake adroitly and avoided an accident. thanks to the joint efforts of the crew, the train reached its destination on schedule.

another locomotive crew led by tan nai-shun, a chief engine-driver of chuang nationality, is driving on a line that passes through many tunnels. tan nai-shun and other comrades of the crew take note of every detail of the terrain along the route -- each bend, slope and tunnel -- and adjusted the speed accordingly to ensure safety. the crew has achieved 450,000 kilometres of safe running, and become an outstanding collective.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Kim Jung Sook, a Barefoot Doctor of Northeast China

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 9, 1974)

with a medical kit, a korean girl is active in the fields and the homes of poor and lower middle peasants of the hsinmin production brigade, hsinmin people's commune in mulan county, heilungkiang province. she is kim jung sook, an outstanding barefoot doctor of the brigade clinic, who is known throughout that northeast china province for her devoted service to the people.

kim jung sook was born of a poor peasant family of korean nationality. when she finished junior middle school in 1968, she returned to her native village to take up farming in accordance with chairman mao's teaching that young people with education should go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower middle peasants. later, on the recommendation of commune members, she was sent to a commune-sponsored medical training class and became a barefoot doctor after six months of study. the moment kim jung sook began taking up the stethoscope, she made up her mind to serve the working people to the best of her ability.

one day, when she was examining uncle wang, a poor peasant, she learned that his wife died of illness in the old society because the family was too poor to get a doctor. this made kim jung sook think hard. she realized how the labouring people had suffered in the old society and what crimes liu shao-chi and lin piao had committed after liberation by pushing a revisionist line in medical work that neglected the countryside. thanks to chairman mao's revolutionary line, the poor and lower middle peasants now had a cooperative medical service and their own barefoot doctors. to live up to their expectations, kim jung sook resolved to study hard to improve her skill. bearing in mind the cases she met in the day, she delved into medical literature at night or went to the commune hospital to consult experienced doctors. in this way she learned to treat common, recurrent diseases in the area. to meet the needs of the masses, she also learned dentistry from experienced dentists and by summing up her own experience. in the past few years, she treated with remarkable success some 300 patients in the brigade and nearby areas who suffered from complaints in the teeth.

she pays great attention to maternity and child care and planned parenthood. over the past three years, she helped 190 women in childbirth and successfully coped with scores of difficult cases including prenatal hemorrhage and transverse presentation.

kim jung sook makes herself available to the patients day and night. one night, a woman commune member was in labour. when kim jung sook hastened to her home, she diagnosed a case of transverse presentation and immediately set to work. the baby was finally delivered, but it was suffocating because of the protractedness of operation. having in mind chairman mao's teaching "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism", kim jung sook decided to do all she could to save it. without any hesitation she practised mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and restored the baby to life. the poor and lower middle peasants said: "we have one hundred per cent trust in a barefoot doctor like kim."

in her effort to serve the people still better, kim jung sook gives priority to preventive medicine. together with another barefoot doctor, she spread chairman mao's relevant teachings among commune members and helped them purify drinking water and improve hygienic conditions, thus effectively bringing an endemic disease under control. the few patients who were found during a general check up to be suffering from the disease have been given regular examinations and treatment. most of them are improving steadily.

when she is not looking after patients, kim jung sook takes an active part in collective productive labour. the poor and lower-middle peasants who noticed that she

worked in the fields during the day and attended patients at night, were worried about her health and advised her to have more rest. but she answered: "since i am serving the people, i should work hard. i must do farm work in order to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants. this helps raise my political consciousness and remould my world outlook."

AFFORESTATION

Spring Afforestation in North China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

spring afforestation is in full swing in north china. according to incomplete statistics, 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including peking, hopei, honan, liaoning, heilungkiang, shensi and sinkiang, had by mid-april planted 530,000 hectares to trees. in addition, about 2,300 million trees were planted along roads and rivers and around houses.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has fired the cadres and peasants with socialist enthusiasm. they are speeding up the work to cover more areas with trees during this tree-planting season. the counties and districts on the outskirts of peking drew up plans for the work and mobilized the masses to plant trees. by mid-april the number of trees planted reached well over 40 million. more than one million people in hopei province planted 49,300 hectares to trees.

afforestation work has gone side by side with water control projects in many places. many counties in the yellow river irrigated area in northwest china's ninghsia hui autonomous region grew trees to protect the yellow river dyke and irrigation canals and check shifting sand dunes. the farmland along the tayang river in tungkou county of northeast china's liaoning province was subject to sandstorms and floods, and local grain output was low. the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius encouraged the local peasants to transform the area. they built a 25-kilometre-long dyke on each side of the river and then planted trees on them. in the first six days of april alone, they planted 100 hectares of trees.

great attention has been paid to the nursing of saplings. the 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have nursed 110,000 hectares of saplings.

SPORTS

China Holds National Volleyball Selective Trials for Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

china's national volleyball selective trials for the 7th asian games were held here between may 4 and 9.

participating in the trials were veteran players as well as vigorous up-and-coming volleyballers emerging during the last few years. their good performances showed that volleyball as a sport has been thriving in china under the impetus of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

to greet the forthcoming asian games, volleyball players in various parts of china had made active preparations and frequent competitions before the selective trials began. in both training and competition, they have set high demands on themselves and therefore been able to improve their physique and skills, especially in their springiness and efficiency in defence and counter-attack. the teams participating in the trials gave full play to their strong points.

the selective trials were marked by the manifestations of sound ideas and good sportsmanship befitting socialist physical culture. the players pledged to carry the principle of "friendship first, competition second" to the asian games and do their share in promoting the friendship and unity of the asian peoples and sportsmen and making the games a success.

on the strength of the selective trials, a team will be picked by the selecting committee to represent the people's republic of china at the 7th asian games.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese and Australian Women's Basketball Teams Hold Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

the australian and chinese women's basketball teams held a friendly match in the capital indoor stadium here this evening and received a warm welcome from 18,000 spectators.

seeing the match were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the all-china sports federation; chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese basketball association; fan shu-yuan and wu fan-wu, leading members of departments concerned; and mrs. pamela willmette, leader of the australian women's basketball team, r.w. cottrill, counsellor of the australian embassy here, and his wife as well as other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

as the players of both teams entered the competition hall, the spectators applauded warmly to welcome the australian players who had come to visit china for the first time. the match this evening was friendly and yet keenly contested.

in the first half, both the guest and host teams employed the man-to-man play in their own zone of defence and launched fastbreaks after controlling the ball. after 11 minutes of play, the score was tied at 20-all. later, the two sides seesawed in the lead and the gap between them was never big. the guest team led by 32-30 at half time.

in the second half, the host team changed their tactics and tightened their control over backboard rebounds and speeded up their offensives continuously. the guest team countered by extending its zone of close defence and mounting fast attacks. the match ended 76-67 in favour of the host team.

at the end of the match, players and coaches of the two teams formed a circle arm in arm, winning warm applause from the spectators. the coaches of both teams were unanimous in the view that the match helped them learn from each other and deepened still further the understanding and friendship between them.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

the belgian delegation to the sino-belgian economic and trade mixed commission led by de dobbeleer, administrator-director general of foreign economic relations of the ministry of foreign affairs, of foreign trade and development cooperation of the kingdom of belgium, arrived here by air today.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by cheng to-pin, a departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present were belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and embassy officials..

CHINA AND CHAD

First Chad Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

naimbaye lossimian, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of chad to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chi Peng-fei Meets New Chilean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with hernan hiriart laval, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of chile to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him on matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the ambassador arrived in peking on may 5.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Gives National Day Cocktail Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka and his wife gave a cocktail party at the embassy here this morning to celebrate the national day of the czechoslovak socialist republic.

among those present at the cocktail party were yu chan, vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, ma yi, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of chinese departments concerned including pai hsiang-yin, chiao pei-hsin, kan mai and hsiang chien.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

President Toure Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 8, 1974)

guinean president sekou toure received chinese ambassador han ke-hua in the presidential office yesterday.

they had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sian City and Kyoto City of Japan Forge Bonds of Friendship

(NCNA-English Sian, May 10, 1974)

sun chang-hsing, chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee, and motoki funahashi, mayor of kyoto city, declared here today that sian and kyoto cities forge official bonds of friendship from may 10, 1974.

people from all walks of life of sian this afternoon held a rally to warmly welcome the japanese kyoto friendship delegation. the rally was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and japan. a group of children presented flowers to mayor motoki funahashi and other japanese friends.

chairman sun chang-hsing spoke first at the rally. he said: "as early as one thousand years ago, sian and kyoto had frequent friendly contacts and economic and cultural exchanges that occupy an important position in the annals of friendly relations between the peoples of china and japan. since the founding of new china, and especially after the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan, there has been new developments in the friendly relations between the people of the two countries and the two cities."

"today," sun chang-hsing continued, "sian and kyoto has officially become friendship cities. this is the common desire of the people of the two cities and is a new starting point for the friendly contacts between the peoples of the two cities. though at present a handful of reactionaries in japan are still attempting to undermine the normal development

of china-japan relations, the friendship between the peoples of china and japan has become a historical trend which no force nobody can stop. we the sian people will unite still more closely with the people of kyoto, overcome all obstacles and, in the spirit and principles of the joint statement of the governments of china and japan, develop the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and strive together for the friendship between the two great peoples of china and japan to last from generation to generation."

mayor motoki funahashi said in his speech: today, the citizens of kyoto are listening attentively to the voice from this grand rally. they are now planting trees to mark this memorable day in the annals of japan-china friendship and i am extremely happy about it.

he went on: japan and china are neighbours across just a strip of water. since ancient times, kyoto and sian have always been centres of friendly exchanges between japan and china. a new chapter is being written here today in the history of friendly interchanges between these two cities. i hope that our two cities will hereafter extend their economic and cultural exchanges on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

the mayor of kyoto said: we will act in line with the spirit and principles of the joint statement of the governments of japan and china, promote friendship between the people of the two cities and foster the friendly relations between the people of japan and china. let us, the people of these two cities, join hands and unite to fight for a lasting friendship that will go down from generation to generation between the people of kyoto and sian, and between the people of japan and china.

at the end of their speeches, chairman sun charg-hsing and mayor motoki funahashi exchanged silk banners and gifts amidst tremendous applause.

today's rally was also attended by vice-chairmen of the sian municipal revolutionary committee peng tien-chi, yen hsiang-pi, chang hsueh-tao, hsieh pang-ting and wei ming-chung and leading members of departments concerned.

the rally received messages of greetings from mayor of the japanese city of nara and other japanese friends.

the kyoto city friendship delegation with mayor motoki funahashi as the leader, and shigeya fukushima, speaker of the kyoto municipal assembly, and zenryu tsukamoto, chairman of the kyoto prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as the deputy leaders, arrived in sian from peking by air on may 8. the sian municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends that evening.

CHINA AND KOREA

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Condemns Pak Jung Hi Clique's Fascist Suppression of South Korean Youth and Students

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, today strongly condemned the pak jung hi clique for its fascist atrocities in suppressing the struggle of the south korean youth and students against dictatorship and for democracy. he solemnly demanded that the pak jung hi clique immediately stop the persecution and release the arrested patriotic youth and students.

in an interview with hsinhua, ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the pak jung hi puppet clique repeatedly proclaimed reactionary military suppression orders -- "emergency measures", and brutally repressed the south korean youth, students and people who were demanding freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. of late, the pak jung hi clique arrested several hundred patriotic students, including li chol, leading member of "the national federation of youth and students for democracy", a unified organization for struggle of the south korean youth and students, and a student of the liberal arts and sciences college of seoul university, and subjected them to brutal torture and persecution. he pointed out that the puppet clique's criminal acts are blatant provocations against the entire korean people who eagerly hope for freedom and the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

he said that the entire korean people, with great national indignation, resolutely condemned the pak jung hi clique's acts of sanguinary suppression and its attempt, by wielding bayonets and guns and plotting schemes, to check the just struggle of the south korean youth, students and people for the democratization of the south korean society and the unification of their fatherland, and accused these atrocities before the whole world.

the korean ambassador pointed out that these fascist atrocities of the pak jung hi clique can never thwart the fighting will of the patriotic youth, students and people, nor can it free itself from the crisis of a total bankruptcy derived from its policy of relying on outside forces and its fascist dictatorship.

ambassador hyun jun keuk solemnly demanded that the pak jung hi puppet clique in south korea immediately stop its fascist atrocities, release the arrested patriotic students unconditionally, and guarantee all democratic rights of speech, press, assembly, association and demonstration for the people.

Chinese Workers Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 10, 1974)

the chinese workers delegation left here for home today after paying a friendly visit to korea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kim yun son, vice-director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, kim jong suk, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea, li byong chan, chairman of pyongyang municipal committee of the general federation of trade unions, and officials of the chinese embassy here.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a banquet here yesterday evening on the conclusion of the chinese workers delegation's friendly visit to korea.

so chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, ryom tae jun, chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions, kim yun son, kim jong suk, and others attended the banquet.

speaking at the banquet, leader of the chinese delegation chang hung-chih said, "under the wise leadership of president kim il sung and the korean workers' party, the heroic korean people have gained tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction." "we, chinese workers, and the chinese people rejoice over every success scored by our brother korean workers and people and wish you new and still greater victories in the cause of revolution and construction as well as in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

he said: "we are convinced that no force on earth can undermine the friendship cemented in blood between our two countries."

in his speech, vice-chairman kim jong suk said, "the chinese working class and the chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung have actively carried out the policy of self-reliance, hard struggle and the practice of economy in building the country; they have scored great achievements by grasping revolution and promoting production in the mass movement calling on industry to learn from taching". "the korean working class will fight on side by side with the fraternal chinese working class in the struggle against the common enemy," she said, "and we will learn from and help each other, uniting more closely and marching forward shoulder-to-shoulder."

an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and combat unity permeated the banquet.

during its stay in korea, the chinese delegation visited mangyongdae, the birth-place of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a number of enterprises and cultural centres in pyongyang and sariwon. the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed by the korean people everywhere it went.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

the chinese workers' delegation returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the delegation is chang hung-chih, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the taching oilfield revolutionary committee, and deputy leader is wu yu-teh, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the shenyang municipal trade union council.

the delegation was met at the airport by chang tsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

hyun jun keuk, the d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, was also on hand.

Vice Premier Pak Sung Chul Receives Chinese Workers Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 9, 1974)

pak sung chul, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, today received the chinese workers delegation with chang hung-chih as leader and wu yu-teh as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were kim jong suk, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of

trade unions of korea, and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea.

vice-premier pak sung chul had a cordial and friendly talk with the members of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Government Shipping Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

a 5-member government shipping delegation of the kingdom of norway led by tore boegh, deputy director of a department of the foreign ministry, arrived here by air today to discuss a sino-norwegian shipping agreement with the chinese department concerned.

among those greeting them at the airport was tung hua-min, deputy director of the water transportation bureau of the ministry of communications.

also on hand was w. j. fredriksen, counsellor of the royal norwegian embassy in china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial--"Warm Welcome to Friendly Envoy from Pakistan"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

following is an editorial of today's "people's daily" entitled "warm welcome to friendly envoy from pakistan" on the occasion of the official visit of pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto to china:

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, arrives in peking today for an official visit to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. brimming over with cordial, friendly feelings, the chinese people extend a warm welcome to prime minister ali bhutto, the friendly envoy of the pakistan people.

pakistan is china's close neighbour. prime minister ali bhutto is an outstanding statesman of pakistan and a respected old friend of the chinese people. we are glad to note that the pakistan government and people, under the leadership of prime minister ali bhutto, have achieved marked successes in internal and external affairs over the past two years or more by safeguarding independence and state sovereignty, opposing foreign interference, working hard to heal the war wounds, and restoring and developing the national economy. in its repeated negotiations with india and bangladesh, the pakistan government upheld principles while initiating reasonable proposals, which finally led to the tripartite agreement on the settlement of the question of repatriating the pakistan prisoners-of-war and civilian internees unreasonably detained in india, thus making it possible to implement the related resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly and the security council. the initiative shown by the pakistan government has made important contributions to strengthening the unity of the peoples of the sub-continent and normalizing the relations among pakistan, bangladesh and india, and has been welcomed by the people of asia and the rest of the world. at the same time, the pakistan government has steadily strengthened its friendship and unity with the islamic countries and other countries of the third world and firmly supported the struggle of the people of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism, thereby playing a positive role in their cause of unity against imperialism. now the domestic situation in pakistan is getting better and better and pakistan enjoys a higher prestige in the world. pakistan now stands staunchly on the south asian sub-continent.

pakistan's consolidation and development and the trend towards the normalization of relations among the countries of the south asian sub-continent are advantageous to the countries of south asia in opposing foreign interference and maintaining state sovereignty and national independence, and disadvantageous to the superpowers in their contention and expansion in this area. what merits particular attention is that a certain superpower is perpetrating interference, infiltration, domination and subversion in the countries of south asia so as to achieve its ambition of aggression, thus gravely threatening the security of this area and the independence and sovereignty of all countries concerned. this cannot but arouse the people's high vigilance.

a profound traditional friendship exists between the people of china and pakistan, who have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism. the chinese government and people firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to maintain national independence and defend state sovereignty. the pakistan government and people, on their part, have

always given the chinese government and people sincere and warm support in international affairs. the friendship between our two peoples has stood the test of time. in the past two years or more since prime minister ali bhutto took reins of the government, the relations of friendship and cooperation between china and pakistan have undergone new development and consolidation. we are convinced that the current friendly visit of prime minister ali bhutto to china will surely make new contributions to further promoting china-pakistan friendship. we sincerely wish prime minister ali bhutto a complete success in his present visit, and we hope that the friendship between the people of china and pakistan will remain evergreen.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Basketball Delegation Leaves Manila for Home

(NCNA-English Manila, May 10, 1974)

the chinese national men's basketball delegation left manila for home today after a 10-day friendly visit to the philippines.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were about 1,000 persons including g. puyat, president of the philippine basketball association, philippine basketball players and other manila citizens.

a. melchor, secretary of executive, gave a farewell banquet in honour of the delegation yesterday evening. present at the banquet were secretary of trade t. quiazon jr., secretary of justice v.a. santos, director of the cereals bureau j. tanchanco, chairman of the association for philippine-chinese understanding **adrian cristobal, president of the philippine basketball association g. puya, and other friends.**

speaking at the banquet, melchor said that the chinese basketball delegation's visit to the philippines has further deepened the understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries. he hoped that relations between the two countries will develop further in the future. a performance of philippine folk songs and dances was enthusiastically given by dozens of manila college students at the banquet.

on the evening of may 8 the chinese delegation gave a reception for philippine friends.

in the five friendly matches between chinese and philippine basketball players in manila, the chinese won three matches, lost one, and came to a draw in another. the friendly matches won warm applause from philippine spectators. the indoor stadium where the matches were held was crowded with thousands of spectators during each match, many coming from other provinces. many people saw the matches from t.v. sets in manila shops and streets. reports and pictures of the friendly matches were prominently featured in the local press.

as members of the chinese delegation went sightseeing in manila, they were warmly received and welcomed by philippine people.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

President and Madame Senghor Visit Tachai Brigade

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 10, 1974)

leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, madame senghor and their party were accorded a warm welcome by commune members today when they visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county of shansi province, national pace-setter in china's agriculture, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

chen yung-kuei and wang ting-tung, vice-chairmen of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, kuo feng-lien, chairman of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee, and leading members of provincial departments concerned, yangchuan municipality, hsiyang county and the tachai production brigade, went specially to yangchuan railway station to greet the distinguished guests.

the mountain village of tachai today was in a festive, jubilant atmosphere. beaming with joy and carrying national flags of china and senegal, flowers and coloured streamers, villagers, men and women, old and young, turned out and lined the road to await the arrival of the distinguished senegalese guests. when president and madame senghor arrived, cheers rose above the beating of drums and gongs and the playing of music. young people and children in their holiday best beat waist drums and blew chinese trumpets while dancing. the distinguished senegalese guests waved back and clapped their hands to the welcomers.

accompanied by li hsien-nien, chen yung-kuei and kuo feng-lien, president and madame senghor first came to see the mahuangkou gully. there the commune members were carrying stones to build terraced fields. chen yung-kuei said to the guests: the gully used to be barren and efforts have been made to transform it since the agriculture cooperation movement. displaying the spirit of continuing the revolution, the commune members went on with their job on a larger scale in recent years. they have built 1.3 hectares of terraced fields last winter and this spring by levelling mounds to fill up the gully. the corn sown in the fields is now sprouting up well.

the distinguished guests climbed the hutou (tiger head) mountain where they saw the irrigation project for lifting water uphill and had a bird's eye view of the terraced fields and new village of tachai. while walking, chen yung-kuei gave the distinguished senegalese guests an account of the fighting course traversed by the tachai people in transforming the elements under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the guests also visited the brigade's stock farm and granary. president senghor said: we highly appreciate what we have seen today.

the distinguished guests also called at commune members' homes where they were entertained with roasted melon seeds, pop corns and pancakes. sitting on the kang (brick bed), guests and hosts had cordial chats. chen yung-kuei told the guests about the building of the new village and improvement of the people's life. president senghor said: we are very glad to have visited the homes of commune members.

chen yung-kuei and kuo feng-lien gave a luncheon of table delicacies popular in north china's countryside in honour of president and madame senghor and the other distinguished senegalese guests. in his speech, chen yung-kuei, on behalf of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, the tachai brigade revolutionary committee and the tachai people, extended warm welcome to the distinguished senegalese guests who had made light of travelling thousands of miles to come to china. he said: under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao, great changes have taken place in tachai. but we still have a lot of work to do. we will go on with our efforts. we will learn from the people at home and abroad, learn from the senegalese people and strive for still greater victories.

in his speech, president senghor said: we knew in the past that china's tachai production brigade was a pace-setter in carrying out chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. our current visit to china aims at strengthening the cooperation between senegal and china.

accompanying president and madame senghor to tachai were vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih.

President and Mme. Senghor Arrive in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 10, 1974)

president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal and mme. senghor and their party arrived in shenyang, northeast china, by special plane this evening in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

the distinguished senegalese guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by well over 2,000 people of shenyang. among the welcomers were li po-chiu, chiu yu-wen, su yu, li su-wen and yin tsan-chen, vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, liu yung-yuan, deputy commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments.

the national flags of china and senegal fluttered over the airport tonight. president and mme. senghor stepped down from the plane amidst cheers. vice-chairman li po-chiu and other local leaders went up and warmly shook hands with the guests. when the guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, people beat drums and gongs and waved colourful lanterns and flowers and youngsters performed dances to show their friendly feelings for the visitors from senegal.

accompanying president and mme. senghor to shenyang were also vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih.

when president and mme. senghor passed through shihchiachuang, capital of hopei province, on their way from tachai to shenyang today, they were greeted and seen off by liu tzu-hou, chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife liu tung; cheng san-sheng, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; ma hui, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the hopei provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; ma chieh, lu yu-lan and ma li, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shihchiachuang municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party for Visiting National Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

r.e.k. taylor-smith, sierra leone ambassador to china and his wife, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon for the visiting sierra leone national footbatl team led by wallace johnson.

among the guests were yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the chinese football association, and leading members of organizations concerned, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

at the cocktail party permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, guests and hosts had a friendly conversation and proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the unity and friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of sierra leone and china.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists' Confession of Quest for Maritime Hegemony

(NCNA-English Peking, May 9, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an article entitled "the soviet revisionists' confession of quest for maritime hegemony" by kung ping and chang hua. excerpts from the article follow:

soviet revisionist chieftain leonid brezhnev loudly announces to the world that to "strive for peace" is the "lofty aspiration" of the soviet union and that the international situation has shifted from "cold war" to "detente". he also asserts that the soviet-u.s. "agreements" have "paved the way" for "the shift from confrontation to detente" in the relations between the two countries, and so on and so forth. in short, peace and tranquillity shall prevail in the world henceforth; the soviet union and the united states have abandoned their wild ambitions for hegemony, are reconciled and cease to contend with each other.

by chanting such lilting "peace psalm", brezhnev dabbles in sham detente to cover up the truth about the soviet

revisionists' frenzied arms expansion and war preparations. in this respect, soviet vice-minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the navy sergei georgiyevich gorshkov is much more candid, for what he chants is the psalm of naked war and expansion. in his book entitled "the navy in times of war and peace", the soviet revisionist navy boss openly clamours that the navy "will fulfil numerous, complicated and arduous tasks" in a nuclear world war. therefore, the soviet union must "constantly strengthen its sea power" and "move into the oceans". he preaches that today the oceans have become "direct targets" of contention among the big powers whose struggle for dividing the oceans grows fiercer daily. the remarks of gorshkov more or less reveal the truth of the soviet revisionists' quest for world hegemony. it can be said that gorshkov's book is a confession of the soviet revisionists to their quest for maritime hegemony. it greatly helps people to understand the nature of soviet social-imperialism.

soviet naval vessels have been substantially increased in tonnage as a result of the soviet revisionists' desperate efforts to build up their naval strength over the past 10 and more years in order to contend for maritime hegemony with u.s. imperialism. to date, soviet fleets are plying the seas in large groups all over the world. gorshkov's book "the navy in times of war and peace" has been written to meet the needs of the soviet revisionists' quest for hegemony.

to seek maritime hegemony and plunder maritime resources, the soviet revisionist navy boss has concocted many fallacies to justify aggression, to wit:

one, with naval strength it is possible to plunder maritime resources and achieve the status of big power. an avaricious gorshkov writes: "the sphere of naval operation is the seas which make up seven-tenths of the surface of our planet." there are "10 million tons of gold and 4,000 million tons of uranium", not to mention the "great military significance". all in all, there is an "inexhaustible source of wealth". with a powerful navy it is possible to plunder unscrupulously and become a "big power". he goes so far as to call for advance to the seas by repeating the utterance of the imperialists that "the sea bed knows no boundary; whosoever occupies it owns it". one can see from this that there is nothing socialist left with the soviet revisionist renegades; they are a bunch of out-and-out pirates.

two, the soviet navy must "protect the interests of the country beyond its frontiers." gorshkov alleges that it is for the sake of "defending state security" and "keeping in step with the political role of a world power" that the soviet navy must "take a firm stand on the oceans". "the interests of the country indeed exclamation" such an argument that aggression against others is committed to protect the interests of the country is downright the

gangster logic of the imperialists that "aggression is justifiable". as to the alleged "political role of a world power" it is nothing but superpower hegemonism.

three, with a powerful navy it is possible to "exert pressure" on others. gorshkov prostrates himself before the imperialists' practice of "intimidating" others with their navies. in the tune of an imperialist, he clamours that "the navy has actually become a diplomatic means of intimidation and containment". in other words, anyone discontent with soviet revisionist aggression and expansion will be subjected to "intimidation" and "containment" by the soviet revisionists through their navy. because the japanese people want to recover their inherent territory, the four northern islands, the soviet revisionists have repeatedly made a show of force to exert pressure on the japanese people by dispatching their fleets through the tsugaru strait. likewise, they have time and again resorted to gunboat diplomacy in order to "contain" the struggle of the world people against hegemony and to contend with the united states in europe and the middle east. this is exactly the acts of an imperialist overlord exclamation

four, the new tsars "have the right to occupy" the places "discovered" by the old tsars. gorshkov alleges that the pacific islands "west of the hawaiian islands" including the "lisianiski island", the "suvorov islands", "the islands between the paumotu and marshall islands" as well as "a series of islands between the marshall and caroline islands" and "the russian islands" were all "discovered" by russians. he bluntly declares: "as the first discoverer of these places, russia has every right to occupy them." he thus completely reveals the unbounded ambitions of the new tsars: they want to take the places once occupied by the old tsars and will also seize those places which the old tsars had discovered but not occupied.

enough. what is mentioned above suffices to reveal vividly the features of the new tsars, ferocious, sinister, shameless and rapacious.

the rivalry on the seas between soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism is an important part of the contention between these two superpowers for world hegemony. it is fierce and irreconcilable. though the two often pay lip service to "detente" and the "agreements" reached between them, it is only a facade covering their rivalry. such rivalry is in essence contention for hegemony between the imperialists and will inevitably lead to a solution by armed force. in this regard, gorshkov's utterances are more candid than his superior brezhnev's hypocritical statement about the "shift from confrontation to detente" in soviet-u.s. relations. the soviet revisionist navy boss is much irritated by and calls it a "slander" the assertion of u.s. president nixon that "the soviet union is a continental country". he makes it clear that the soviet union would

never "tolerate" united states "superiority" on the seas and would naturally not let the united states "dominate the seas permanently". in their quest for hegemony, the soviet revisionists have now deployed their fleets on the seas of the world for a trial of strength with the united states. the quest for maritime hegemony has made the soviet revisionist renegade clique extremely hostile to the just stand of the third world countries with regard to 200-nautical-mile maritime rights. gorshkov viciously attacks the stand of the third world countries on extending their limit of maritime jurisdiction to protect their maritime resources as "a most disquieting sign", an effort to create "tension" and "divide the high seas". the bitter hostility of the soviet revisionist renegades towards the independence and sovereignty of the developing countries and their slanders against these countries has once again given the lie to their claim that the soviet union is the "real friend" of the third world.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Vietnam News Agency Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiāo-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with dao tung, leader of the viet nam news agency delegation and director-general of the agency, and members of the delegation le tu vinh, nguyen van ty and nguyen ngoc nguy.

present on the occasion were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, shih shao-hua and teng kang, deputy directors of the agency, and other leading members of departments concerned, including yen hung-liang.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

27th World Health Assembly Opens in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 9, 1974)

the 27th world health assembly opened here on may 7 with the participation of representatives and observers from over 130 countries, regions and international organizations.

pouyan (iran) was elected president of the assembly.

the assembly will examine the 1973 report on the world health organization presented by its director-general and the organization's programme and budget estimates for 1975. it will decide the application for membership in the world health organization by the republic of guinea-bissau and for associate membership by namibia.

the assembly will examine the problems of health assistance to refugees in the middle east and to the liberation movements in southern africa.

on the agenda also are the problems: the health services for the population; the fight against communicable diseases and the pollution of the environment; as well as international cooperations in cancer research.

huang chia-szu, chief delegate of the chinese delegation to the assembly, made a speech at its plenary session today. he pointed out that the most essential condition for the people of the third world to develop national health services and improve the people's health is to rid themselves of aggression and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, combat great-power hegemonism and power politics, win and safeguard national independence and develop the national economy independently and by relying on the broad masses of the people. "for many countries, especially for the third world countries, if they want to develop their national economy and health services independently and self-reliantly, they must persevere in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism," he noted.

the chinese representative stressed, "the world health organization should serve the third world and its people, consider their opinions and try its best to satisfy their wishes and demands. this should be the main orientation of the work of the world health organization. many countries of the third world urge the world health organization to assist them, in the light of their respective specific conditions, in speedily changing the present medical and health conditions and improving the health of the broad masses of their people on the basis of self-reliance." he pointed out that these are just and reasonable requests, which the world health organization should seriously study and take active and effective measures to fulfil.

huang chia-szu said that the chinese people firmly support the arab and palestinian people in their just struggle against israeli zionism. "the world health organization should make serious investigation and expose truthfully the crimes of aggression and maltreatment committed by israel against the arab and palestinian people, and effectively increase its health aid to the middle east refugee."

he said that the world health organization should actively provide aid to the liberation movements in southern africa, which are fighting heroically for independence and liberation. "the liberation movements in southern africa representing the southern african people should be invited to participate in the discussions concerning themselves. the present assembly should immediately send an invitation to them. all the excuses attempting to obstruct their participation in the assembly are untenable," he stated.

referring to the application of the republic of guinea-bissau for admission to the world health organization, he said that the current assembly should express warm welcome to her and immediately approve her application. the current assembly should express warm welcome to, and approve, the application for namibia to be an associate member of the world health organization, he noted. he expressed warmly welcome to the common wealth of the bahamas as a new member of the world health organization.

the chinese representative told the assembly how china builds her health services in the rural areas, including the development of a contingent of new-type medical workers in china -- "barefoot doctor" -- and the cooperative medical service in the medical system, and how to organize urban medical workers to go to the countryside. the basic orientation of health work in china is to serve the worker-peasant masses, to serve the majority of the people, he said.

the chinese representative concluded that the chinese delegation will strive for the positive results of the assembly.

during the discussion of the report of the committee on credentials at today's plenary session of the world health assembly, representatives of albania, china, romania and yugoslavia poined out that the presence of the so-called "representatives" of the lon nol traitorous clique is entirely illegal and that only the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legitimate government of cambodia representing the cambodian people.

many representatives stated that the unilateral presence of the saigon authorities is inappropriate. the chinese representative said that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative

of the people of south viet nam and that under the present circumstances, the unilateral presence of the saigon authorities at the assembly is inappropriate. the chinese representative sternly refuted the representative of the saigon authorities who brazenly vilified him in an address.

when a so-called "representative" of the lon nol clique spoke, all members of the chinese delegation walked out of the meeting hall.

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LANGUAGE REFORM

Ideas Obtained from Listening to the "Chinese Spelling Broadcast Forum"

by

Shih Hsiao-ch'ing (施 晓 菁), a student of the Department of Chinese, Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1974)

Recently, as I listened to the "Chinese Spelling Broadcast Forum" jointly sponsored by the Chinese Committee for the Reform of the Chinese Written Language and the Central People's Broadcasting Station, I was greatly delighted. This is a delightful undertaking in the work of reforming the written language in China because it embodies the deep concern shown by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee toward the cultural life of the people in the whole country. Chinese spelling plays a positive part in socialist revolution and construction, and it is an effective tool for helping the learning of characters and the study of the standard spoken language. Apart from this, there are also many other uses. Holding the "Chinese Spelling Broadcast Forum" is an effective measure for pushing through the "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan." We warmly welcome the holding of this broadcast forum.

I am a returned oversea Chinese. Although I had studied some Chinese characters when I was young, I had every little opportunity to make use of them. I tried to look up words in the dictionary, but I did not understand the phonetic symbols in old dictionaries, and found it even more difficult to master the method of pronunciating a character by quick enunication of two other characters. Because I often could not pronounce the characters properly, I also found it very difficult to remember the character form correctly. Thereupon, I gradually developed a feeling of aversion

toward Chinese characters. I was already seventeen when I returned to China in 1966, but basically, I was still an illiterate, and could not even understand all the characters on a road sign.

After returning to China, there was a pressing need for me to learn a large number of Chinese characters, and the alphabet for Chinese spelling was a great help to me.

First, with the help of the alphabet for Chinese spelling I have greatly improved the speed of learning the characters. When I began to read the newspaper, I came across a great number of new words and there were many sentences which I could not read out completely. The phonetic symbols not only enabled me to read through the article, but also gave me a deeper impression of the Chinese characters and helped me remember the character forms. In the second place, it solves the difficulty of looking up words in the dictionary. I have never formally attended a Chinese language school before. All the Chinese characters learned in the past were either taught at home or learned from a tutor. At present, I can use a Chinese dictionary with phonetic symbols to look up the characters myself and carry out private study completely on my own. This has increased my enthusiasm for private study. Finally, the use of the alphabet for Chinese spelling has also systematically helped me correct my pronunciation and learn to speak more properly the standard spoken language.

At present, I can read contemporary novels and has also began to read a bit of ancient classics. When I come across a new word, I still make use of the phonetic symbols through persevering in private study to keep on increasing my knowledge of Chinese characters, enriching my vocabulary and improving my reading ability. I feel that Chinese spelling will be just as useful to people of certain cultural level, because, we often across words or sentences that we do not understand, and we must look up the correct definition from the dictionary and get the proper pronunciation.

Why is Chinese spelling able to play such a prominent role? It is because after learning the twenty-six letters of the alphabet in the "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan" and mastering the rules of spelling and writing,the pronunciation of any characters can be spelled out. They are different from the Chinese characters. The majority of Chinese characters are pictograms, and their construction consists of the ideographic part and the phonetic part. Because of changes in pronunciation over the ages, the phonetic part has invariably become unreliable. For example, the pronunciations for "k'o" ( ), "hao" ( ) and "lo" ( ), are no longer the same, and we can no longer base the pronunciations of these words on the phonetic part "ko" ( ), and have to remember their pronunciations by rote. However, at present, by using the twenty-six letters of the alphabet and the four-tone symbols, we can spell out the pronunciation of the standard spoken language. This is evidently much easier than to memorize Chinese characters by rote, and also saves a great deal of trouble. Taking the long-term view, the present application and popularization of the "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan" is an important step in implementing Chairman Mao's directive

"written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written language of the world" as well as a necessary condition for fundamentally reforming and creating Chinese characters. We should actively study and make use of Chinese spelling.

* * *

Vigorously Criticize the "Theory of Heavenly Mandate" and Learn Properly Chinese Spelling

by

Chao Chung-ch'i (赵中启), a fighter of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 5, 1974)

Stubbornly upholding the interests of the slave-owning class on the decline, Confucius energetically propagated the theory of "heavenly mandate" and "born with the possession of knowledge" in a vain attempt to realize his dream of restoration through "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Aping Confucius, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao also propagated the reactionary fallacy that man's knowledge was "innate from Heaven" and "bestowed by Heaven," in a vain attempt to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Their shameless lies must be criticized.

Where does knowledge come from? Is it "innate"? No. Does it come from parents? No. Man's knowledge and ability can only come from practice. Practice produces true knowledge and struggle gives rise to ability. This is the truth. The process of my learning Chinese spelling can completely attest to this question. After my enlistment last year, for the sake of enabling us to better fulfill the task of taking up duties and training, the leadership of the unit taught us to study Chinese spelling and the standard spoken language. I am a southerner, and my accent is rather heavy. When learning the Chinese consonant signs of zh, ch and sh, and the vowel signs of in and ing, en and eng, I experienced some difficulties, and also easily got confused over such letters of the alphabet as p, d, b and q. In the face of difficulties, I persevered in my study in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind to it" and that "to cross the threshold is not difficult, and mastery, too, is possible provided one sets one's mind to the task and is good at learning," and achieved very good results. The "Chinese Spelling Broadcast Forum" recently transmitted by the Central People's Broadcasting Station, has helped us a great deal with our study of spelling. I bought a textbook of the "Chinese Spelling Broadcast Forum" and studied alongside with the broadcast. This has enabled me to further improve the Chinese spelling which I have already mastered.

In the past, I had caused misunderstanding through the use of local dialect. For example, when I said "t'ikao" (提高), people mistook it for "t'iehch'iu" (铁 锹) and when I said "chingt'i" (警 惕), it was mistaken for "yinyi" (隐 蔽). Since learning Chinese spelling, I gradually mastered the standard spoken language, and such mistakes no longer occur.

Practice has enabled me to deeply realize that: The popularization of Chinese spelling is completely in keeping with the desire of the workers,

peasants and soldiers, and is in the service of socialist revolution and construction. From knowing nothing to mastering Chinese spelling has been the result of repeated study and practice. Where does man's knowledge actually come from? The answer is "knowledge comes from study and from work." This is an effective repudiation of the fallacies of "born with the possession of knowledge," "innate" and "bestowed by Heaven."

* * *

Complicated Characters Can Be Properly Replaced With Homonyms

by

Chung Chih-hsiang (钟志祥) of a certain unit
of the Inner Mongolian Military Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1974)

Going to the company units to acquaint myself with conditions there, I often found on blackboard bulletins, wall posters and publications of the units the writing of "ching" (磬) in "chingt'i" (磬 場) as (井) and the writing of "chiang" (疆) in "pienchiang" (边 疆) as (江), etc. Everybody who saw these characters had no trouble making out their meaning and did not consider the use of them to be improper. This fact has provided me with a revelation, and that is, homonyms with fewer strokes can be properly used in place of complex characters.

In Chinese characters, in each group of homonyms, there are numerous ways of writing characters with different meaning, and while some are simple, others are complex. For example, the characters "姜" (薑), "將" (将), "江," "茳," "豇," "礓," "僵," "殭" and "缰" (韁) are all homonyms. Although some have already been simplified, they are still rather complicated, and mistakes could easily be made when writing them. I am of the opinion that such characters as "江," "礓," "缰," "豇" and "茳" could all be replaced by the character "江," and so long as the character "江" imparts the meaning of the characters it replaces, it will serve the purpose. In this way, the character form is simplified, and the number of characters is also reduced. Such characters are convenient to write, to remember and to understand and easy to popularize.

Work and study are rather tense for the workers, peasants and soldiers fighting at posts for the construction and defense of the motherland. If in addition to this, many complicated and difficult characters are put in their way, things would be made even more difficult for them. The reform of the Chinese written character is our pressing desire. Because of this, we hope that the departments concerned will go among the masses and listen to their views, and together with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, carry the work of reforming the written language in China a step further.

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Introducing the "Manual for the Practice of the Standard Spoken Language"

by

Lu Chia-wen (卢甲文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1974)

For the purpose of implementing Chairman Mao's directive on the work of reforming the written language, and helping primary school teachers learn to speak the standard spoken language and use it to carry out instruction, the Language Reform Publishing House has compiled a "Manual for the Practice of the Standard Spoken Language" which has now been published.

We are of the opinion that the compilation of this manual is very timely, and its content is very good. Its phonetic signs are quite up to standard, and it merits recommendation to the teachers of primary schools.

This manual is divided into two parts. The first part mainly consists of ten lessons of exercises for the teaching of phraseology. It selects phrases commonly taught in primary schools and uses Chinese spelling to guide pronunciation. This is followed by a brief introduction to rules governing the variation of pronunciation in the standard spoken language for the teachers to follow in speaking the standard spoken language. The second part is mainly made up of tables for distinguishing pronunciations. It selects six groups of characters which are most difficult for the students of the standard spoken language to distinguish (N and L, Z and ZH, C and CH, S and SH, EN and ENG, and IN and ING), and tables are compiled for comparison. After that, three methods for distinguishing and memorizing pronunciations are introduced. The "Chinese Language Phoneticization Plan" is appended at the end.

This manual is useful to the primary school teachers who learn to speak the study of the standard spoken language and use the standard spoken language in teaching. The publication of this manual will also give impetus to the further development of work to popularize the standard spoken language. We hope that henceforth, the Language Reform Publishing House will compile and publish more such books.

Besides the strong points mentioned above, this manual has also some shortcomings. For example:

1. Regarding the pronunciation guide, the character "shang" (上) of "tsaoshang" (早上) on page 15 should be pronounced with the light tone as in the case of the character "shang" (上) of "wanshang" (晚上) on page 4, and it is wrong to pronounce it in the fourth tone as indicated.

2. Regarding the characters, the character "hua" (划) of "k'ohua" (刻划) on page 18 should be given as "hua" (画).

3. Regarding the use of phrases, there are two places in which phrases are incorrectly used. One is the sentence "The students must all join in to uphold (维护) order (秩序) in the classroom" on page 13. The terms "weihu" (维护) and "chihhsü" (秩序) are not well matched, and "weihu" (维护) should be changed to "weichih" (维持). The other is "tu-i-erh-pien" (读一二遍) on page 21. In this phrase, the use of "erh" is not quite the accepted practice in the standard spoken language, and it should be changed to "liang" (两).

Apart from the above, there are also some problems in sentence formation and formit. We hope that attention will be paid to this when a reprint is made.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

New Changes Brought About by the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in School Management

- report on an investigation of the Lungchou brigade under the Kaoling commune in Tuan Yao National Autonomous Hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 21, 1974)

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Lungchou brigade of the Kaoling commune, Tuan Yao National Autonomous Hsien, Kwangsi, in compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, put schools under the management of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the past five years and more, under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, the poor and lower-middle peasants scored gratifying achievements in school management work. The number of schools increased from three before the great proletarian cultural revolution to six. In 1971, five-year primary school education was popularized and junior middle schools were also set up. This brigade was cited on a number of occasions as an advanced unit on the educational front at the hsien and district levels.

While the Old Schools Were Dominated by Bourgeois Intellectuals; the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Now Manage Schools and Mount the Rostrum To Give Lectures

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the practice of interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist educational line, this brigade ran only three primary schools, and the children of many poor and lower-middle peasants were barred from the schools. The great proletarian cultural revolution shattered Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. After the great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Let the poor and lower-middle peasants manage schools," the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Lungchou brigade wrested back full educational power from the hands of bourgeois intellectuals. At that time, a handful of class enemies were burning with hate. They slandered the poor and lower-middle peasants as "clodhoppers who are in no position to manage schools just as they are unable to get hold of the moon in the sky." The poor peasants management society sharply criticized this reactionary fallacy, and declared firmly, "We've Chairman Mao behind us. We clodhoppers surely can manage schools properly." They doggedly waged struggle against the class enemy, against erroneous ideas and against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, and aroused the poor and lower-middle peasants to smash the old set of so-called "regular" and "centralized" educational systems promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i. In accordance with local conditions, they relied on their own efforts to set up three primary schools and expand the several existing schools, thus bringing school education to the doorsteps of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The two outlying production teams Pailu and Tingwang have a total of 76 households. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, there was no school here. The children had to go to Lungchou to attend school. To get there, they had to cover a long distance and to cross a river. At that time, there was only a single-plank bridge over the river. When the rainy season came, the bridge was submerged, and one had to cross the river by boat. Therefore, it was neither convenient nor safe for the students to go to school, and the guardians were reluctant to send their children to school. After the poor and lower-middle peasants took charge of schools, a primary school was set up there. The number of school-age children in school rose from the original 60 percent to 85.

The poor and lower-middle peasants also had to go through a violent class struggle and two-line struggle for the control of schools and the rostrum. The class enemies hid in a dark corner to whip up a chilly wind. They absurdly claimed, "The boors know only how to use the hoe and are unequal to the management of the rostrum." Some people not yet properly transformed in their world outlook also held that while the poor and lower-middle peasants with a low cultural level could meddle with politics, they were unequal to the management of teaching. Some people even cut out the lessons arranged for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In 1969, the poor peasants management society organized a poor and lower-middle peasant lecturers' corps composed of old poor peasants, revolutionary cadres, demobilized armymen, health workers, bookkeepers, etc., to mount the rostrum to teach politics, language, fundamental agricultural knowledge, abacus operation, military physical culture, sanitary knowledge and other lessons. In lecturing, the lecturers' corps attached importance to political-ideological education and paid attention to integrating theory with practice. This was deeply welcomed by the students.

Under their influence, the original school teachers also made bigger headway in teaching. For instance, when lecturing on "water-turbine pumps," a physics teacher followed the text of the first chapter but failed to make the students understand. When taking up the second chapter, he taught with the aid of a wall picture, but the students was still unable to understand. Later, he led the students out of the classroom and invited a commune member with practical experience to give this lesson. This commune member explained the uses of the water-turbine pump in agricultural production and its structural principle. He also gave a practical demonstration in operation, and the students quickly understood. Through practice, many teachers came to understand that the poor and lower-middle peasants were their own teachers. They took the initiative to approach the poor and lower-middle peasants for help in preparing lessons. According to statistics, from the formation of the lecturers' corps to date, the members of the corps and other poor and lower-middle peasants have given a total of 336 sessions in school.

The Teachers and Students Who Conducted Teaching and Study Behind Closed Doors in the Old Schools and Were Alienated from the Three Great Revolutionary Movements Now Take the Broad Road of the "May 7 Directive"

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the rule of the revisionist line in education, schools taught behind closed doors and their teachers and students were alienated from proletarian politics, productive labor and the worker-peasant masses. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor peasants management society of the Lungchou brigade led the teachers and students to follow the road charted by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive." While their main task was to study, the students learned other things, namely, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They also criticized the bourgeoisie. All schools were operated on an open-door basis and they also relied on their own efforts to run small farms, small pig sties and small fish ponds. They also set up scientific research groups in such branches as crop cultivation, pesticide, vegetable growing, trumpet repairing, etc. Classroom teaching was integrated with practice in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. In the school, there appeared a new scene of prosperity.

In 1972, as the educational revolution in the brigade developing in depth, there appeared in society a reactionary trend of thought to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things and to smear the open-door operation of the school as responsible for the lowering of the educational quality. Some schools witnessed the phenomenon of paying more attention to giving supplemental lessons behind closed doors than attention to open-door school operation. Some people even called on the school of the Lungchou brigade to give up its learn-from-agriculture base. They said that at present the schools, teachers and students were unlike what they should be and called on the poor peasants management society to take urgent steps to "rectify the deviation."

Under the leadership of the brigade Party branch, the poor peasants management society along with the broad masses of teachers and students again and again studied Chairman Mao's educational thinking. They vigorously criticized Lin Piao and company for advocating the fallacy of "more full-mark pupils" and "more pace-setters." The teachers and students came to understand that different classes had different concepts in respect of educational quality and that we must adopt the proletarian viewpoint to correctly handle the question of educational quality. Only by doggedly following the road charted by the "May 7 Directive" could the proletarian school be operated on an open-door basis and the students be able to cultivate their ability to analyze and solve problems in the three great revolutionary movements. And only in this way could we really improved the quality of teaching, turn the students into workers with socialist consciousness and culture. "Open-door school operation" and "operation behind closed doors" reflected the struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

Through study and practice of revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of teachers and students raised their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle and checked the revisionist evil trend. In accordance with the demands of teaching, the age of students and other salient features, various schools adopted diverse patterns to adhere to the practice of operating school on an open-door basis. For instance, the students were organized to listen to the old and poor peasants who talked on village history and family history and to participate in the struggle-against-enemy meetings at the brigade and production team level. Old poor peasants were invited to teach agricultural production knowledge and the students were organized to take part in certain collective productive labor so as to strengthen their thoughts and feelings for the laboring people. In the course of operating open-door schools, 23 primary school students of the Chengnung production team learned how to transplant rice seedlings. The junior middle school class of the Lungchou Primary School was taught surveying, and the teachers and students teamed up with poor and lower-middle peasants to survey an 800-odd-meter-long mountain-skirting ditch and a 200-odd-meter-long tunnel. When teaching knowledge on electric consumption, the teacher led the students to six production teams in the vicinity where they helped 149 households of poor and lower-middle peasants install electric lights as they taught and studied. This method of combining teaching with practice was praised by the masses.

Schools Which Were Concerned Only with the Propagation of Knowledge in the Past Now Put the Transformation of Students' Thinking Above All Else

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the old school educational system was devoted solely to imparting knowledge and not to the political-ideological education of the students. After the schools were put under the management of the poor and lower-middle peasants, some teachers thought that with the poor and lower-middle peasants keeping guard and watching over the direction, it would be necessary for the teachers to devote themselves solely to teaching. Some also said, "Now that both the school and the teaching material are new, it will do for us to make proper use of the chalk." Among some students, there was also an erroneous tendency toward stressing intellectual culture and slighting politics.

To counter this situation, the poor peasants management society organized the teachers to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "All school work is aimed at transforming students' thinking. Political education is a central link," and criticized such reactionary fallacies as "intellectual culture first," "vocational work in command," etc. The poor peasants management society also led the teachers to review the history of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the educational sphere in the brigade. For instance, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a junior middle school graduate returned to the Kuchih production team. At that time, the team was short of someone to record workpoints. The poor and lower-middle peasants selected him as a work recorder, but he said, "My parents have spent money to keep me in school. If I work as a point recorder, it would be like hitting a sparrow with a big gun. It's something not for me!"

Through an analysis of things like this, the teachers came to understand that the school was an important position in the struggle between two classes for successors and that a proper grip on the transformation of students' thinking was a major problem bearing on the cultivation of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Following this, the poor peasants management society again discussed and studied together with the teachers the measures for the transformation of students' thinking. They stressed the need to permeate all links of teaching with political-ideological education and also paid attention to combining school, social and family education. The consciousness of the young people in class struggle and two-line struggle was thus continuously raised.

Once, a member of the poor peasants management society called Huang Mou-hua found a student taking a ride in a horse cart driven by a landlord element. Afterward, he acquainted the teachers and students with the conditions of class struggle in the brigade and the crimes committed by the landlord class in the old society in ruthlessly oppressing and exploiting the laboring people. He aroused the teachers and students to criticize the "theory of human nature" and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" of the landlord and bourgeois classes spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, thus helping them strengthen their concept of class struggle. Later, when a student called Li Mei-ch'ing discovered that a landlord element attempted to kill the ox owned by the collective, he bravely waged struggle against him to protect the collective property.

Because political-ideological education was vigorously grasped, the students gradually fostered a passionate love for the collective, labor and the countryside, and made up their minds to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Since 1970, the overwhelming majority of the 219 junior middle school graduates have clung to the countryside, humbly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and energetically participated in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside in an effort to build a socialist new mountainous area. Among them, many have been elected as production team accountants, custodians, workpoint recorders, tractor operators, agro-technical workers, health workers, night school tutors and people-run school teachers. This has played a very helpful role in the proper handling of revolution and production in the brigade.

At present, led by the poor peasants management society, the junior middle school and primary school teachers and students of the Lungchou brigade are taking an active part in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. They have held more than 20 criticism meetings and written over 2,000 critical articles. The students of higher grades have also set up 40 groups for the study of works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. Through penetratingly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius' reactionary program of "subduing oneself and returning to propriety" and giving warm support to such newborn things as the management of schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary teachers and students have given impetus to the development of the revolution in education.

- by the Education Bureau of Tuan Yao National Autonomous Hsien, Kwangsi

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Schools Must Persist in "Mixing in Sand"

by

Ts'ao Neng-kuo (曹能国),
a fighter of a certain unit of the Railway Corps

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 21, 1974)

Before I joined the army, I was a primary school teacher. As I recall to mind the earthshaking changes that took place in the school after the school-management representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants came to the school, I deeply realize that the educational battlefront must have "sand mixed in" and can in no way have the "sand taken out."

Before the poor and lower-middle peasants took over the management of the school, five teachers of our Hsinch'iao Primary School, Ch'ich'un hsien, Hupeh Province, were all young people in their twenties. But before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the old school promoted the revisionist line in education. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we adopted new teaching materials. For instance, the content of the language textbook was mostly made up of writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and two-line struggle as well as educational material that contrasted the sufferings of the past with today's happiness. The textbooks for arithmetic and fundamental industrial and agricultural knowledge mostly dealt with practical problems encountered in industrial and agricultural production. However, because our awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle was not high enough, and we had not personally experienced the oppression and exploitation of the landlord and bourgeois classes and were short of perceptive knowledge in industrial and agricultural production, we found teaching in class very tough and were unable to achieve good results.

Early in 1970, school-management group was set up by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the school. Comrade Ts'ao Hsien-te, secretary of the Party branch of the brigade, was a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants put in charge of the school. The school-management group of the poor and lower-middle peasants used Mao Tse-tung's thought to manage and transform the school. They organized us five teachers to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be integrated with productive labor," to study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and to criticize the bourgeoisie. They helped us draw a dividing line between two educational lines and raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education.

Uncle Ts'ao Hsien-te led the teachers and students of the whole school to doggedly operate the school on an open-door basis, reclaim wasteland and set up a learn-from-agriculture base. He also availed himself of the time for labor lessons to combine working with lecturing at the learn-from-agriculture base, and to impart agricultural production knowledge to the teachers and students. Every time the busy farming season came for rice

seedling transplanting and paddy harvesting, he led the teachers and students to various production teams to take part in labor.

Ch'ich'un hsien was the hometown of ancient pharmacologist Li Shih-chen. Medicinal herbs grow all over the place. Uncle Ts'ao utilized his leisure hours to collect over 100 kinds of medicinal herb specimens, attached labels to each of them and hung them on the four walls of every classroom. The students were called upon to recognize these medicinal herb specimens and collect medicinal herbs. In less than two months, medicinal herbs filled to the brim the medicinal herb storeroom of the school.

In managing the school, the poor and lower-middle peasants not only adhered to the orientation for the proletarian revolution in education and thoroughly carried out Chairman Mao's educational line but also strived to improve the quality of the cultural lessons taught. Seeing that some students did not wholeheartedly devote themselves to the study of cultural lessons, Uncle Ts'ao cited the facts of how some guardians of the students suffered from the oppression and exploitation of the landlord and bourgeois classes in the old society. They were inadequately fed and clothed and had no money for schooling. The students were thus educated and made to understand that the poor and lower-middle peasants of today hoped that the younger generation would study hard for the revolution. When teaching the Chinese language, as Uncle Ts'ao explained the content of a lesson, he produced a begging stick and begging basket which he had used in the old society and related the miserable history of his family to give the students education through contrasting the suffering of the past with today's happiness. He also used the realities of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the brigade to help students understand the writings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and two-line struggle. For the sake of helping the higher-grade students write compositions properly, he organized the teachers to lead the students out of the classroom to make social investigations and teach the students to write family history and village history and short reports on good people and good deeds.

I could never forget an arithmetic class conducted by me. On that occasion, I was explaining on the "inverse ratio" to the higher-grade students. I explained again and again but many students said nothing as they failed to understand anything. At that time Uncle Ts'ao brought along two cogwheels and demonstrated how they worked on the blackboard: The number of cogs on the bigger cogwheel was four times that of the smaller one. One rotation by the bitter cogwheel was equal to four rotations by the smaller one. With things explained in this way, the students understood very quickly. Uncle Ts'ao's teaching method which proceeded from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge was in complete accordance with the materialist theory of knowledge.

In the first year of school management by the poor and lower-middle peasants, our school underwent profound changes in its outlook. The teachers and students strengthened their thoughts and feelings for the laboring people and greatly raised their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle. The learn-from-agriculture base of the school produced over 2,000 catties of

grain and supplied the state with over 1,700 catties of medicinal herbs. The teachers and students also energetically helped various production teams to transplant rice seedlings and harvest the rice crop. The teaching quality of cultural lessons showed also a marked improvement. Due to the thorough implementation of the guideline for the open-door operation of schools, the students made all-round development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields. The hsien culture and education bureau also cited in a circular our primary school. The facts eloquently show that with the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants "mixing in sand" in places where intellectuals are concentrated, the advantages are beyond enumeration.

The exercise of leadership by the working class in schools and the management of schools by the poor and lower-middle peasants to manage schools are new things emerging in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and are the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The class enemy at all times dreams of reversing the verdict on the great proletarian cultural revolution in a vain attempt to take out once again the "sand" that has been mixed in. We must firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, clearly see the long-term and complicated nature of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration, penetratingly criticize Lin Piao and Confucius' reactionary program of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," persist in "mixing in sand" in the school and consolidate and develop the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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EARTHQUAKES

Strong Earthquake Hits Southwest China Area

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

a strong earthquake occurred in the chaotung area in southwest china's yunnan province and the liangshan yi autonomous chou in neighbouring szechwan province at 03:25 hours on may 11, with after-shocks on may 12.

as verified by the network of chinese seismological observatories, the shock was of 7.1 magnitude. the epicentre area was 28.2 degrees north latitude and 104 degrees east longitude. the earthquake caused varying degrees of damage of houses and losses in lives and livestock.

our great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council have shown great concern to the various nationalities in the affected areas, and immediately organized departments concerned for relief work. a delegation led by minister of commerce fan tzu-yu was sent to express sympathy and concern for the people.

the szechwan and yunnan provincial committees of the communist party have taken emergency measures and organized departments concerned to join the liangshan yi autonomous chou and chaotung area in relief work. people's liberation armymen and medical teams have been sent to the spots to protect the people against tremors and carry out relief work. seismological personnel have hurried to the affected areas to keep a close watch on the situation.

with the concern of chairman mao and the party central committee and with the impetus of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the local people of various nationalities are full of confidence in overcoming difficulties. they are determined to work vigorously and rely on their own efforts to develop production and to rebuild their homes.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Shanghai School Graduates Help Build Up Northwest China Region

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 11, 1974)

sixty thousand middle school graduates from shanghai are contributing their part to building up the tarim basin in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china. they have matured in the three revolutionary struggles of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

in response to chairman mao's great call "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full", these educated young people came to settle in this reclamation area from 1963 to 1966.

party organizations on army reclamation farms have paid great attention to their political and ideological progress as well as to their work and daily life. veteran red army and eighth route army men educate them in the party's glorious traditions and fine style of work. to live up to the expectations of the party and the people, they have conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and taken an active part in the three great revolutionary struggles. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have heightened their consciousness of ideological and political line.

eighteen hundred and sixtytwo educated young people have joined the chinese communist party and 13,500, the communist youth league; 6,700 of them have become cadres, teachers, medical workers as well as scientific and technical personnel, and some are on the party committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region or on that of the production and construction corps.

since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius began, these school graduates have assiduously studied relevant instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee on the criticism of lin piao and confucius. drawing on their own experience in building up the area, they have made deep criticism of the shameless slanders by the lin piao anti-party clique and soviet revisionist social-imperialism against the educated young people's going to hilly and rural areas. they have also penetratingly criticized lin piao's revisionist line and his counter-revolutionary crimes in following the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and trying to restore capitalism. through such criticism, they are more determined to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, and have become more aware of the significance in building up china's border area.

since their arrival in tarim basin, these shanghai school graduates have joined the army reclamation fighters in remaking desert land in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they have helped create oases and turn them into grain and cotton producers.

one company of the production and construction corps farming a tract on the western fringe of the takla makan desert has a fairly large number of school graduates. they and the army reclamation fighters have removed sand dunes, filled up alkaline pits, cut down tamarisk bushes, and reclaimed more than 100 hectares. they built dozens of shelterbelts around their farm. big increases have been made in farm production for years running since 1970.

many outstanding collectives and exemplary people have come to the fore from among the shanghai school graduates. a squad of shanghai girls have grown cotton on alkaline wasteland and reaped good harvests. they have been cited as an outstanding collective. chang kuei-fang, a girl tractor-driver, has helped reclaim 400 hectares of wasteland over the past four years. in addition, she saved four tons of fuel or almost 10,000 yuan of money for the state. the girl received a citation for meritorious service, second class, last year.

RURAL COMMUNES

Kwangchow Fair Shows Successes of Chinese Rural Communes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 11, 1974)

new successes of chinese production brigades, people's communes and counties in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture, are demonstrated at an exhibition attached to the current chinese export commodities fair in kwangchow.

a model of tachai showing its tremendous changes has drawn large crowds of visitors. a guide tells them in greater detail how the tachai brigade has continued to advance by relying on the superiority of the socialist collective economy and the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the brigade won a record harvest in 1973 after defeating a 17-month-long drought. total grain output nearly doubled that of 1966.

"with only 400 people, the tachai brigade has achieved so big a success. this makes me understand what are meant by the tachai spirit and the movement to learn from tachai," said a visitor from southeast asia.

tachai's experience has spread far and wide during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

the revolutionary committee of hsiyang county, shansi province, where tachai is located, pledged in 1967 to turn hsiyang into a tachai-type county within a few years. following tachai's example, the people there put politics in command, relied on their own efforts and worked for the country and the collective in the communist spirit. they struggled against nature, the class enemy and the evil influence of the revisionist line.

in the past seven years they have put the county's five rivers and over 3,000 gullies all under control and built enough project to protect more than 30,000 hectares of farmland from loss of water, soil or manure. in 1973 the county reaped another good harvest despite a severe drought. total grain yield reached 119,500 tons, nearly treble the 1966 figure.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the hsiyang people have turned their hatred for the lin piao anti-party clique into a tremendous force for building socialism, said a guide from hsiyang. they have levelled 30 more hill tops and improved more than 6,000 hectares of farmland in the recent period.

li huan-niu, deputy secretary of a brigade party branch and a model worker on the red flag canal project in linhsien county, honan province, is now working with the exhibition. she told foreign visitors the tremendous changes that had taken place in the county since liberation.

a model at the exhibition shows how the 1,500-kilometre-long canal, trunk and branches included, cuts across cliffs and ravines and flows through 150 aqueducts and 180 tunnels, all completed in a ten years' drive to learn from tachai. supplemented by more than 300 reservoirs and a string of 1,000 pumping stations, it brings water to 40,000 hectares of farmland. before liberation, the county known for its aridity had little more than 600 hectares under irrigation.

fortyone hydro-electric power stations have been completed on the canal, with a total generating capacity of 5,640 kilowatts. this has enabled the county and communes to build more than 30 machine building, chemical fertilizer, cement and other factories and coal mines.

Linhsien county is now an advanced unit in learning from tachai. its average yield of grain was 4.35 tons per hectare in 1973 as against 1.1 tons in the early post-liberation period. this once grain-deficient county now delivers more than 20,000 tons of commodity grain to the state every year. over ninetyfive per cent of its communes and brigades have grain reserves. forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishery have also developed rapidly.

"china is a developing country. the red flag canal was built by the linhsien people inch by inch. i am deeply moved to see it," said a foreign friend.

the achievements of huihsien county in the taihang mountains have also attracted many visitors.

being a next-door neighbour of linhsien, huihsien was also hit by repeated dry spells before. it built large numbers of irrigation facilities over the past six years in learning from tachai. the county produced 283,000 tons of grain in 1973, 2.5 times the 1965 yield. last year it raised 308,000 pigs and increased the afforested acreage to 21,000 hectares, as against 60,000 pigs and 8,300 hectares in 1965.

on exhibition is also a large model of the multi-purpose irrigation system which links up the pi, shih and hangpu rivers between two of china's major waterways, the yangtze and the huai river. this system, a part of the huai river harnessing project, was completed in the main after 15 years of work. it now irrigates 535,000 hectares of farmland, compared with 65,000 hectares in 1959. total grain output of the benefited area last year was 2.5 times that of the early post-liberation years.

tachai's experience has also been applied to the grasslands in china's border areas with great success. an example is the paiyinhsile brigade in inner mongolia.

the brigade covers 500 square kilometres of grassland where water was scarce. during the cultural revolution the commune members found new water sources and built irrigation facilities. they opened new fodder bases, improved the strains of animals, and stepped up their efforts to prevent animal diseases. animal husbandry developed steadily over the past seven years. in 1973 the total number of animals reached 29,100 head, 2.5 times the 1965 figure.

a production team of tai people in shweli county, yunnan province, southwest china, has only 41 households. by learning from tachai, it improved farm production rapidly. last year its total grain output was 400 tons, averaging 7.2 tons per hectare. the team now has over 20 farm machines. all the households have surplus grain and bank deposits.

NEW INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Small Shanghai Factories Make New Products

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 11, 1974)

many small factories in china's biggest industrial city of shanghai have trial-produced a number of new products as their contribution to the country's socialist construction. this stems from the workers' efforts to adhere to the principle of initiative and self-reliance.

the shanghai no. 5 medical apparatus factory, which used to produce medical tweezers, last year trial-produced a sophisticated isotope colour scanner for detecting cancers.

when the factory was asked to make this device, it lacked reference material and equipment. but the workers said: "we chinese workers have high aspirations. so long as we work with one mind and one heart, we can certainly make it." led by the factory party branch, a special group was set up to tackle the task in cooperation with people from the shanghai medical apparatus research institute, the shanghai no. 2 medical college and the shanghai juichin hospital.

key to the device is the dot which is complicated in structure and involves advanced technology. the workers and technicians made dozens of experiments, but failed. they learned from failure, improved their work, and finally succeeded. altogether in eight months, they produced china's first medical colour scanner.

the device can record results in three ways: by coloured dots, or black dots, or photography. the picture is distinct. its clinical performance is satisfactory.

early last year, workers of the hungwei belt-making factory decided to make chinlon cables for chinese-made 10,000-ton ships when they learned that those in use were imported at high prices. they only had experience in making cotton yarn belts and ordinary chinlon belts. but they said: "we must produce chinlon cables for our 10,000-ton ships."

the factory building was too low to accommodate a 6-metre-high new weaving and knitting machine. the workers and staff pitched in to elevate the roof and lowered the floor by two metres. within six months they turned out chinlon cables, each measuring more than 200 metres and weighing one ton.

the shanghai instrument springs factory with some 120 workers makes many high-grade products, thanks to mass technical innovations. in the past dozen years the workers

have made over 80 pieces of special-purpose equipment to replace manual work. instead of producing a single type of electric meter springs, they are now making more than 100 varieties of hairsprings and springs, many of them for precision instruments and meters.

the factory was formed by merging three handicraft co-ops in 1956. there was not a single piece of special-purpose equipment at the time. during the big leap forward in 1958 the workers made technical innovations and mechanized the two major processes in making springs. further efforts led to several pieces of automatic and semi-automatic equipment. included was an automatic torsion spring machine which raised efficiency 50-fold. over 90 per cent of the factory's equipment has been made by the workers themselves.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Li En-chiu Meets Canadian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and feted mrs. jane e. cornell and four other relatives of the canadian doctor norman bethune. he had a friendly conversation with them.

the canadian friends arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea chen tan left malabo for home on may 9, according to a report from the equatorial guinean capital.

equatorial guinean president francisco macias nguema received the chinese ambassador on may 3 and had a warm and friendly conversation with him.

on the evening of may 8, jesus alfonso oyono alogo, secretary of state for missions and information, gave a reception on behalf of president macias for ambassador chen tan who was leaving the country. president macias' representative vice-president miguel eyegue spoke at the reception. present at the reception were also minister of popular education, art and traditional culture ochaga ngomo, popular commerce and markets minister bonoko eiye and other senior officials.

ambassador chen tan gave a farewell reception on the evening of may 7.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, May 11, 1974)

the chinese table tennis delegation left here today by train.

the delegation headed by hsu yin-sheng and with li fu-jung and hu yu-lan as deputy leaders, was seen off at the railway station by responsible members of the hsinhua office here and the hongkong table tennis association as well as hongkong table tennis players.

the delegation arrived here on may 8 after participating in the second asian table tennis championships at yokohama and a friendly contest with japanese, swedish and yugoslav players. at the invitation of the hongkong table tennis association, the delegation gave two exhibition matches on may 9 for the compatriots in hongkong and macao and were warmly welcomed by over 5,000 spectators.

Chinese Basketball Delegation Leaves Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, May 12, 1974)

the chinese national men's basketball delegation left here this morning for peking.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were responsible members of the hsinhua office here and people of the sport circles.

the delegation arrived here on may 10 from manila after a 10-day friendly visit to the philippines.

the delegation gave an exhibition match yesterday evening for the compatriots in hongkong and macao. among the 2,000 spectators was rodolfo l. dias, philippine consul to hongkong.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Returns from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

the chinese table tennis delegation which took part in the second asian table tennis championships at yokohama returned here by plane this evening.

those who came back today were hsu yin-sheng, leader; li fu-jung and hu yu-lan, deputy leaders; chuang chia-fu, chang hsieh-lin, wang chia-sheng (coaches); hsi en-ting, hsu shao-fa, tiao wen-yuan, li chen-shih, wang chia-lin, han shih-yi (men players); chang li, cheng huai-ying, huang hsi-ping, yu chin-chia (women players). two juvenile players mai chien-kuo (boy) and yang yen-chun (girl) had returned earlier.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were chao cheng-hung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, liang cho-huai, vice-president of the chinese table tennis association, and representatives of table tennis players.

after the second a.t.t.c., the chinese delegation paid a friendly visit to japan where it was warmly welcomed and received by the people. later, the chinese players held friendly matches with japanese, swedish, and yugoslav players in several places in japan. they forged closer friendship and exchanged experience in the course of the matches.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

lao ambassador to china and mme. phagna lien pravongviengkham gave a reception here at noon today to celebrate the national day of the kingdom of laos.

attending the reception were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of foreign trade li chiang, and leading members of departments concerned

han nien-lung, han tsung-cheng, li ching-chuan, yang chi and chou jung-kuo.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Prime Minister Bhutto Leaves Pakistan for China

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 11, 1974)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, left here by special plane for peking today for an official visit at the invitation of chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

seeing him and his party off at the airport were speaker of the pakistan national assembly sahibzada farooq ali, and federal ministers, members of the parliament as well as senior civil and military officials.

chu yen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and envoys of other countries were also present at the airport.

Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Begum Bhutto Arrive in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan and begum nusrat bhutto and their entourage flew in here this afternoon on board a special plane and were given a ceremonious and hearty welcome by chinese leaders and the people of the chinese capital.

the pakistan prime minister has come on an official visit to china at the invitation of chinese premier chou en-lai, who, together with madame teng ying-chao, cordially greeted prime minister and begum bhutto and the other distinguished pakistan guests at the guest house.

welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were chinese leaders yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chi teng-kuei, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army chang tsai-chien.

prime minister ali bhutto had been to china several times and made contributions to the friendship and unity of the chinese and pakistan peoples. at a time when pakistan's domestic situation is getting better and better, prime minister ali bhutto has come for another visit to china, bringing with him the profound sentiments of the pakistan people. peking today was filled with a joyous atmosphere. colourful bunting fluttered over the main streets and huge streamers of welcome trailed from tall buildings. several thousand welcomers joyfully gathered at the airport to give a hearty welcome to the friendly envoys from a close neighbour, warmly hail the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism, acclaim the ever strengthening of the revolutionary unity of the peoples of the third world, and express their firm support to the pakistan people in their just struggle to oppose foreign interference and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

a grand ceremony of welcome took place at the airport which flew the national flags of china and pakistan. the band played the national anthems of pakistan and china. prime minister ali bhutto, in the company of chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as prime minister and begum bhutto and the rest of their party went round to meet the welcoming crowds, young people danced to gay music while others beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and multi-coloured ribbons and shouted slogans to extend warm greetings to the distinguished guests.

also present at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hu tzu-ang and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china: han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, yao yi-lin, li ke, ku ming, peng min, yen chun, chang yung-li, chiang tung-ping, wei po-ting, kuo lin-hsiang, wang wan-lin, kuang jen-nung, yao hsiao-cheng, shen tu, chou jung-hsin, hsieh li-fu, li che-fu, hao liang, hsiang chien, ting hsueh-sung, hsu han-ping and chang chieh, as well as chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and his wife fang yen-chuan.

present at the airport were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie, mrs. alvie, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here, as well as other pakistan friends in peking.

also present were van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

List of Principal Members of Entourage of Pakistan Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

following is the list of the principal members of the entourage of prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan and begum nusrat bhutto on their visit to china:

jalaluddin abdur rahim, minister for production, presidential affairs and commerce;

aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs;

mohammad yusuf buch, special assistant to the prime minister;

meraj khalid, member of the national assembly;

mumtaz ali bhutto, member of the national assembly;

yusuf khattak, member of the national assembly;

nabi baksh zehri, senator;

agha shahi, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs;

air marshal m. nur khan, chairman of the board of the pakistan international airlines;

nasim ahmed, secretary of the ministry of information, broadcasting, auqaf and haj;

aftab ahmad khan, secretary of the economic affairs division;

s.b. awan, secretary of the production division;

major-general a. rahim khan, chief of general staff of the pakistan army;

m.a. jafri, director-general of the ministry of foreign affairs;

abdul sattar, director-general of the ministry of foreign affairs;

brigadier m.i. qureshi, chief of protocol;

brigadier m. imtiaz ali, military secretary to the prime minister;

brigadier m.a.z. mohydin, personal physician to the prime minister;

air commodore sheikh mohammed saeed, pakistan air force; and

captain mohammed saeed, pakistah navy.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto and Other Distinguished Pakistan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

chairman mao tsetung this evening met with prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan and begum bhutto and principal members of their entourage.

members of their entourage present at the meeting were jalaluddin abdur rahim, minister for production, presidential affairs and commerce; aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs; mohammad yusuf buch, special assistant to the prime minister; meraj khalid, mumtaz ali bhutto and yusuf khattak, members of the national assembly; nabi baksh zehri, senator; agha shahi, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, and major-general a. rahim khan, chief of general staff of the pakistan army. pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie was also present at the meeting.

when prime minister and begum bhutto and the other distinguished guests arrived at the meeting hall, chairman mao shook hands with each of them and expressed welcome to their visit to china. then, chairman mao and prime minister bhutto had a conversation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman wang hung-wen, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, assistant minister wang hai-jung, and tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih were present at the meeting and the conversation.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Hold Talks with Prime Minister Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping held talks with prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan in a cordial and friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the pakistan side were members of the prime minister's entourage: jalaluddin abdur rahim, aziz ahmed, mohammad yusuf buch, meraj khalid, mumtaz ali bhutto, agha shahi, aftab ahmad khan, major-general a. rahim khan and riaz mohammad khan; and

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here naseem mirza, sajjad ali and masood ahmad.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, fang yi, chang tsai-chien, han nien-lung, li ke, feng yung-shun, lu wei-chao, lu kuei, kao chien-chung, tang yeh-wen, chang han-chih and tang wen-sheng.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

Chinese Leaders Meet Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

chinese leaders yeh chien-ying, chiang ching, teng hsiao-ping, chi teng-kuei, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan, begum bhutto, and members of their entourage. they had photographs taken together.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, fang yi, liu hsiang-ping, chang tsai-chien and others.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and mrs. alvie were present.

Peking Grand Banquet Honors Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping played host at a grand banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening to warmly welcome prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan, begum bhutto and the distinguished guests accompanying them.

present at the banquet were chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned, including yeh chien-ying, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, ngapo ngawang jigme, chi peng-fei, fang yi, liu hsiang-ping and chang tsai-chien.

the banquet was held at the brightly-lit great hall of the people. national flags of pakistan and china was hung in the banquet hall, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister bhutto spoke at the banquet. their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of pakistan and china.

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and mrs. alvie, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy and other pakistan friends in peking also attended.

also present were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china islamic association.

members of the diplomatic corps in peking were present.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

following is the full text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet in honour of pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto:

your excellency respected prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto and begum bhutto,

distinguished guests from pakistan,

friends and comrades,

his excellency zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, is a well-acquainted and respected friend of the chinese people. prime minister bhutto has visited china on many occasions and made great contributions to the constant growth of the friendship between china and pakistan. we are very glad that prime minister bhutto has now come to china on a friendly visit at the invitation of premier chou en-lai, thus providing an opportunity for us to renew our friendship and exchange views on questions of common interest. yesterday, chairman mao tsetung met prime minister bhutto and they had a conversation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to be host at this banquet tonight and, on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express our warm welcome to his excellency the prime minister and begum bhutto and the other distinguished guests from pakistan.

pakistan is a beautiful and richly-endowed country. the people of pakistan are an industrious and valiant people. they have waged protracted and heroic struggles to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, the government and people of pakistan have in the last two years and more made strenuous efforts with full confidence to heal the wounds of war, strengthen internal unity and develop the national economy and have achieved remarkable successes in this regard. in international affairs, pakistan has constantly strengthened unity, cooperation and mutual support and assistance with other third world countries and actively supported the people of asian and african countries in their just struggles against imperialism and hegemonism. the second islamic summit conference held not long ago in lahore, which was presided over by prime minister bhutto made a new contribution to the third world countries' cause of unity against hegemonism. it is particularly noteworthy that, in the last two years the government and people of pakistan, in seeking a settlement of the questions left over by the war, have upheld principle, persisted in struggle and time and again taken the initiative to put forward reasonable proposals and ultimately brought about the return to their homeland of all prisoners of war who were long detained unwarrantedly. this is an important victory for the struggle of the government and people of pakistan, and it is also an achievement scored through the common efforts of the justice-upholding countries and people of the whole world, and those of the third world in particular. i wish to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our high esteem and heartfelt congratulations to his excellency prime minister bhutto and the fraternal people of pakistan.

of late, new developments have taken place in the situation in south asia. we are glad to see that agreements have been reached among the countries concerned of the subcontinent, which have led to the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the united nations general assembly and

security council and thus created favourable conditions for the normalization of relations among the countries of the subcontinent. the chinese government welcomes these developments. it is our hope that the countries of the subcontinent will live in friendship in conformity with the principles of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty. the chinese people have always cherished profound sentiments for the people of the south asian countries. we are ready to develop good-neighbourly relations with the countries of the subcontinent on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and further enhance our traditional friendship with their people. the chinese government and people resolutely support the peoples of south asia in their struggle against hegemonism and expansionism.

friends and comrades,

at present, the world situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and social-imperialism. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this torrential tide of history is pounding away at imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and great-power hegemonism all over the world. all the basic contradictions in the contemporary world are constantly sharpening, and the whole world is in turbulence. in order to extricate themselves from deep crises at home and abroad, the super-powers are stepping up their contention for hegemony and resorting to aggression, interference, subversion, control and plunder everywhere. but this in no way indicates their strength; on the contrary, it reflects their dire predicament. in brazenly instigating the war to dismember a sovereign state two years ago, social-imperialism aroused the common indignation of the people of the world and thoroughly revealed its ugly features as an aggressor and expansionist as well as its essential weakness. the special session of the united nations general assembly, which concluded in success recently, once again demonstrated the growing strength of the third world and the continuous decline of the superpowers. the development of history will certainly continue to prove that it is not the one or two superpowers, but the increasingly awakening peoples of the world, that determine the direction of advance of mankind.

china and pakistan are close neighbours, and there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. we are both developing countries belonging to the third world. for years, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against hegemonism and expansionism. our friendship has stood the test of great storms. china-pakistan friendship is by no means based on expediency but is an established policy of our two countries. the chinese government and people highly treasure, and will never forget, the support and help the government and people of pakistan have given us in many respects over the years. our pakistan friends may rest assured that, come what may, the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support pakistan in her struggle in defence of national

independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and against hegemonism and expansionism, and firmly support the people of kashmir in their struggle for the right to self-determination.

in conclusion, we wish complete success to his excellency prime minister bhutto's visit.

now i propose a toast

to the continuous development of the friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the islamic republic of pakistan and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his excellency president fazal elahi chaudhry,

to the health of his excellency the prime minister and begum bhutto,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from pakistan,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Prime Minister Bhutto's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

following is the full text of prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto's speech at the banquet here this evening:

mr. vice-chairman,
mr. vice-premier,
distinguished chinese friends,
excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen,

this is not my first visit to china. the relations between china and pakistan are well established and have stood the test of time. i have here a speech to reiterate our friendly relations and to review the general international situation. but i will depart from the speech and make

some pertinent observations. i am doing this so that all you distinguished friends will appreciate the reasonableness of our position and the justness of our cause.

yesterday when i had the honour and privilege of meeting chairman mao tsetung, we undertook an exercise in reviewing the international situation and, in particular, in discussing the situation prevailing in the subcontinent and in our region. we informed the chairman that pakistan would now like to close the chapter of the past and embark on a new chapter of warm and friendly relations among the states of the subcontinent. we told him that the people of pakistan had struggled relentlessly to safeguard the national integrity and state sovereignty and that under no circumstances the people of pakistan will ever prepare to compromise on recognized international principle of state sovereignty. we informed him that with the regular will of our people and the support of friendly countries and the support of the people's republic of china, in particular, the legacy and the aftermath of the december 1971 war had been removed, and that now we are looking forward to a period of cooperation and understanding among the states of the subcontinent and all our neighbours on the basis of sovereign equality and non-interference. we informed him that pakistan will strive to have good relations with all its neighbours and that very soon we will establish diplomatic relations with bangladesh and with india. we told him that pakistan had good relations with the great powers and with the states of asia, africa, latin america and europe, and that now our main emphasis will be to strengthen the forces of normalization and peace in the subcontinent.

chairman mao tsetung welcomed our efforts and said that the people of china and the government of china will also like to see the normalization of relations in the subcontinent and for peace to return in that tormented subcontinent and for confrontation to end.

the sentiment had been reiterated by you, mr. vice-premier, in your speech tonight when you have said of the new development that have taken place in the situation of south asia. you went on to say we are glad to see that agreements have been reached among the countries concerned of the subcontinent. you went on to say it is our hope that countries of the subcontinent will live in friendship in conformity with the principles of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty. you said further the chinese people have always cherished profound sentiments for the people of the south asian countries and that you are ready to develop good-neighbourly relations with the countries of the subcontinent on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and further enhance your traditional friendship with the peoples of the subcontinent. you ended by saying that the chinese government and people resolutely

support the peoples of south asia in their struggle against hegemonism and expansionism.

in view of the conversation we had with chairman mao tsetung on the friendly and cooperative relations among the states of the subcontinent in my meeting with him yesterday, and in view of the discussion we had with premier chou en-lai on the same subject, and taking into account the sentiment you expressed tonight, mr. vice-premier, on good neighbourly and friendly relations between the states of the subcontinent, i am really baffled and puzzled to see that the representative of india left this banquet tonight. it neither bothers you, nor bothers me, if a representative of any country wants to display such great courtesy. but what troubles us is that when we are promoting good relations, friendship, when we are advocating the end of confrontation, and when we are striving to achieve cooperation and when there were good agreements between us on these objectives that the representative of india should choose to leave this banquet. does india want conflict and confrontation instead of cooperation and friendly relations? if india wants that, then i can tell you that pakistan is prepared for it.

peace cannot be a one-sided effort, friendship cannot be a unilateral endeavour. if there should be friendship and cooperation, it must be based on reciprocity and on understanding. we are prepared to give that understanding. it is necessary for the states in the subcontinent to also respond to that degree of understanding and cooperation. if the representative of india left because the vice-premier said that the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support pakistan in the struggle in defence of national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and against hegemonism and expansionism, and firmly support the people of kashmir in their struggle for the right to self-determination, that is also something which i cannot understand because for the chinese government to support the territorial integrity of not only pakistan but of any member state is a responsibility of all members of the united nations. it is the responsibility of the entire international community. and if the representative of india left because the chinese vice-premier said that china supports the rights of the people of jammu and kashmir for self-determination, that is also a mark of unreality because not only the people's republic of china but most of the countries of the world have supported the right of self-determination of the people of jammu and kashmir, and that is not a new development in our state relations.

distinguished guests, are we to conclude that india wants the further dismemberment of pakistan and that because the chinese vice-premier said that china will support the territorial integrity of pakistan that he chose to leave the banquet hall? or are we to conclude that the indian

representative left the banquet hall because the vice-premier reiterated china's support for the right of self-determination of the people of jammu and kashmir? does the indian representative not know that there are united nations resolutions on the right of self-determination of jammu and kashmir? does the indian representative not know that the prime minister of india pandit jawaharlal nehru had given his pledge for the right of self-determination of the people of jammu and kashmir? does the indian representative not know that in the simla agreement concluded in july 1972 india recognized that pakistan's right to self-determination is pakistan's position and that the problem of jammu and kashmir has to be settled according to the recognized principles of international law?

but i can now assure you, distinguished guests, that in spite of this intemperate and rather irresponsible attitude, the government and people of pakistan will make every effort to strive for a just and equitable peace in the subcontinent. and in this effort to reach a just and lasting peace based on principles, i might even be prepared to call the prime minister of india my sister. i might even be prepared to call her my elder sister. but my people, the people of pakistan, will never call india their big brother. that peace must be built as full equal, without hegemony, without domination and on the basis of principles for the settlement of dispute. and there is no richer principle, there is no more lasting principle than the principle of self-determination.

the people of pakistan and the people of china know each other. they are good friends and i can assure you, mr. vice-chairman, mr. vice-premier, that, like in the past, in the future also, you will see that the people of pakistan will develop this friendship in the cause of world peace based on justice.

distinguished guests,
mr. vice-chairman,
mr. vice-premier,
excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen,

i am sorry for having taken so much of your time. it would not have been necessary, if our friend from india had not chosen to walk out rather irresponsibly and stupidly.

may i now invite you to raise your glasses in honour of the great leader of the chinese people, chairman mao tsetung, we wish him health and long life,

to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai,
to the health of his excellency vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

to the health of his excellency vice-premier teng hsiao-ping,
to the health of other chinese friends and distinguished guests present here,
to the prosperity and progress of the great chinese people, and
to the everlasting friendship of the people of china and pakistan exclamation

Peking Reception Welcoming Pakistan Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

press circles of the chinese capital gave a reception here at noon today in honour of the pakistan journalists who are accompanying pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto on his visit to china.

nasim ahmed, secretary of the ministry of information, broadcasting, auqaf and haj, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here were present.

leading members of press departments of the chinese capital and the information department of the foreign ministry chu mu-chih, peng hua, teng kang, pan fei, yang chao-lin, wang po-ching and wang li-hsing were present.

director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih and nasim ahmed proposed toasts at the reception to the constant development of the friendship between the peoples and journalists of china and pakistan.

Chinese Graphic Art Exhibition Opens in Karachi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 11, 1974)

a chinese graphic art exhibition, sponsored by the karachi pakistan-china friendship society, opened today in karachi.

inaugurating the exhibition, sind governor begum rana liaquat ali khan said that the exhibition would help to promote mutual understanding and strengthen friendship between the people of china and pakistan.

present on the occasion were president of the host organization hatim alawi, chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui and consuls general from other countries as well as 300 people from various walks of life in the city.

the opening ceremony was followed by a chinese film show.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Shenyang Banquet Welcomes President and Mme. Senghor

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 11, 1974)

li po-chiu, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome senegalese president leopold sedar senghor and mme. senghor and their party.

attending the banquet were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih.

also present were chiu yu-wen, su yu, li su-wen and yin tsan-chen, vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; liu yung-yuan, deputy commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army; and wang tsung-chou, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee.

vice-chairman li po-chiu proposed a toast at the banquet permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. on behalf of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the people of liaoning province, he extended a warm welcome to president and mme. senghor and the other distinguished senegalese guests and paid tribute to the senegalese people. he said: "both china and senegal belong to the third world. the people of the two countries have supported and encouraged each other in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and they have cemented a deep friendship between them. the current visit of president senghor and the other distinguished guests provided us with a good opportunity to learn from the senegalese people."

in his toast, president senghor warmly praised the chinese people for the achievements they scored under the

leadership of chairman mao and the communist party of china. he said: we are very glad to have come to visit china. we have come to see with our own eyes the great achievements china has made and also to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between senegal and china and the friendship between the people of both countries."

this morning, president and mme. senghor watched a shooting practice by shenyang militia, in the company of vice-chairman li po-chiu.

Senegalese President and Mme. Senghor in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 12, 1974)

leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, madame senghor and other distinguished senegalese guests today visited places in the northeast china industrial city of shenyang.

president and madame senghor came to a powder metallurgy plant this morning in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien, madame lin chia-mei and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee li po-chiu. they were accorded a warm welcome by the workers.

pi wen-chih, vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, told the distinguished guests that the plant was set up in 1966 by nine housewives in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and arduous struggle. its production grew continuously. the plant now had more than 170 workers and made over 100 kinds of parts and accessories for tractors, machine tools and motor vehicles, she said.

the distinguished guests inspected the process of metal selecting, crushing, pressing and sintering. president senghor congratulated the hosts on their achievements and promised to relate their success to the senegalese people, particularly the senegalese women.

later the president, madame senghor and other senegalese guests visited the shenyang transformer factory.

president and madame senghor and their party, accompanied by li hsien-nien, lin chia-mei and li po-chiu, attended a performance of songs and dances and acrobatics given by shenyang children this evening.

accompanying the senegalese guests on both occasions were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih, vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee li su-wen and yin tsan-chen, and vice-chairmen of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee li chin-wen and cheng chang-chiu.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

President of Sierra Leone Receives Chinese Study Team

(NCNA-English Freetown, May 10, 1974)

president siaka stevens yesterday received leader of the chinese study team yang ming-ying and other members of the team and had a friendly talk with them.

vice-president and prime minister sorie ibrahim koroma and other cabinet ministers were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi was also present.

the chinese team is here to study the construction of the office building of the sierra leone government.

Sierra Leone National Football Team Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

the sierra leone national football team led by wallace johnson left here by train this morning for a tour of tientsin, shanghai and kwangchow.

the team played three friendly matches with chinese football players in peking. it lost 1:4 to the chinese national team, won 4:1 from the peking team, and lost 0:1 to the "august 1" team of the chinese people's liberation army.

the sierra leone friends visited the peking physical culture institute, the peking sparetime sports school, the peking workers' stadium and the peking workers' indoor stadium. they also toured places of historical interest in peking.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Head of Chinese Pavilion to Barcelona International Fair Leaves Peking for Spain

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

che yuan-min, head of the chinese pavilion to the 1974 barcelona international fair in spain left here by air yesterday for barcelona.

Spanish Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

mr. raimundo saporta, vice-president of the spanish basketball federation and vice-president of the madrid royal sports club, finished his visit to china and left here for home by air today. he was seen off at the airport by chang chang-tu, secretary-general of the chinese basketball association and wang yi-chou, leading member of an organization concerned.

mr. raimundo saporta toured peking and kwangchow. while in peking, he visited the peking physical culture institute and viewed the great wall, the summer palace and other places of historical interest.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Sinister Stuff of Old Tsars under Cloak of Leninism

-- Analysis of Soviet revisionists' policy of "national rapproachement"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 10, 1974)

in recent years, the brezhnev revisionist clique claimed that "the national question, as it came down to us from the past, has been settled completely, finally and for good". but at the same time it has redoubled its efforts in pushing greater russian chauvinism under the cover of "national rapprochement".

but an analysis of what the soviet revisionists have done under the banner of "national rapprochement" clearly shows that the so-called "national rapprochement" is actually the sinister stuff peddled by the russian tsars in the past to impose russification on the non-russian nationalities. the only difference is that it dons the cloak of leninism.

betrayal of leninism

brezhnev inherited the mantle of "national rapprochement" from his predecessor khrushchov. way back in 1961 when the soviet revisionists convened their 22nd congress, khrushchov called for a policy of "increasingly closer rapprochement of nationalities", big and small, in the soviet union under revisionist rule. after he came to power, brezhnev has also repeatedly pledged to vigorously carry out the policy of "the further drawing-together of nationalities", big and small, and strongly opposed what he called "nationalism".

definite answers can be found in the soviet revisionists' official publications as to what kind of stuff khrushchov-brezhnev and company peddled under the signboard of "national rapprochement". the soviet journal "communist" boasts in its fourth issue of last year that the soviet union is entering "the stage of achieving complete unification" among all the nationalities and that there are now "possibilities to conceive more specifically the process of rapprochement, even integration, among all nationalities." it adds that "a single socialist nation is taking shape" in the soviet union. another soviet journal "historical problems" declares that the soviet union "is achieving unification of language" through the extensive mastery of russian. thus it has been made crystal clear that a single nation using the russian language should be formed in the soviet union. one can see from this that the "national rapprochement" pushed by the soviet

revisionists is actually to create a "single" russian nation in the soviet union by means of russifying the over 100 non-russian nationalities and tribes throughout the country.

probably finding the formulation of "creating a single nation" too crude, the soviet revisionists sometimes replaced it with that of "forming a new historical community of people -- the soviet people" in the soviet union. they added ostentatiously that this "does not mean elimination of the difference among various nationalities and disregard of national characteristics, languages and culture". but, this cannot cover up the essence of the soviet revisionists' policy of eliminating the non-russian nationalities. referring to the "historical community -- the soviet people", the soviet journal "soviet ethnology" says, "the concept of nation and tribes ... will increasingly give way to the concept of soviet people". here the soviet revisionists have arbitrarily made the concept of "soviet people" and that of "nationality" opposed to each other. furthermore, they determined that the latter must "give way", and forbade the concept of "nationality" to exist. what national characteristics and status of the non-russian nationalities are there to speak of? the formulation of "historical community -- the soviet people" is only another fig-leaf for forcible russification.

brezhnev and his ilk shamelessly try their utmost to describe what they called "national rapprochement" as "the leninist policy on nationalities" and the "continued development along the road charted by lenin". this is indeed the grossest insult to lenin, the teacher of proletarian revolution, and a crude distortion of his teachings.

from the point of long historical development, the integration of nations and the dying out of nations conform to the law of historical development. but in the view of marxist-leninists, the first is the dying out of classes, then that of the state and finally that of nations. lenin pointed out that mankind "can arrive at the inevitable integration of nations only through a transition period of the complete emancipation of all oppressed nations". referring to lenin's attitude towards the problem of nationalities, the great marxist-leninist stalin pointed out that "lenin never said that national differences must disappear and that national languages must merge into one common language within the borders of a single state before the victory of socialism on a world scale. on the contrary, lenin said something that was the very opposite of this, namely, that "'national and state differences among peoples and countries.... will continue to exist for a very, very long time even after the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established on a world scale'."

in the soviet union today, the prerequistes to "bringing the nations closer together" and "integrating them" as said by lenin, do not exist at all, let alone the "complete emancipation" of oppressed nations. on the contrary, in the soviet union under the rule of the soviet revisionist renegade clique, capitalism has been restored in an all-round way, the working people have been thrown once again into the abyss of oppression and exploitation and the non-russian nationalities have been reduced once again into oppressed nations under the yoke of greater russian chauvinism. the soviet union has become a social-imperialist country and a tsarist-type "prison of nations" again. the immediate task of all the nationalities of the soviet union is to rise in struggle to eliminate class and national oppression and achieve complete emancipation for all nationalities. while stepping up class and national oppression, the brezhnev clique's attempt to forcibly carry out "national rapprochement" and "national integration" is only an effort to push greater russian chauvinism. it has nothing in common with the leninist policy on nationalities; it is a sheer betrayal of leninism.

true disciples of old tsars

the "national rapprochement" preached by the soviet revisionists, far from being "the leninist policy on nationalities" and the "continued development along the road charted by lenin", is out and out the old tsars' policy on nationalities and the continued development along the road mapped out by the old tsars. it should be called "the policy on nationalities of the new tsars".

to impose their rule on the non-russian nationalities, the tsarist russian rulers had all along pushed the policy of "integrating" them into the russian nation. the tsarist russian ruling clique had said that "as long as a people preserves its faith, language, customs and laws it cannot be considered subdued", and that as regards "alien peoples not yet morally integrated with the conquerors", "such an integration can and must eventually be realized." they also asserted that in russia, the "various tribes" had already "mingled to form a single nation." "national rapprochement", the "formation of a single nation", a single "historical community" and other fallacies spread by brezhnev and his like are merely new versions of the old tsars' wares.

the soviet revisionists have taken over the mantle of the old tsars not only on the policy of russification but also on the concrete measures of russification.

lenin denounced as "'arguments' of the black hundreds" the assertion of the tsarist russian ruling clique that "all the peoples must submit to the great russian rule". but today brezhnev and his like openly peddle such arguments, declaring that the russian nation deserves the "genuine respect of various nationalities" of the soviet union,

that russia is "the great mother" whereas the non-russian nationalities are "faithful sons of great russia".

the russian magazine "kolokol" pointed out in 1865 that one of the important contents of tsarist russia's policy on nationalities was to "even out and equalize all national peculiarities". to this end, tsarina catherine the second even ordered "the diverse customs (of various nationalities) in russia" "be brought into harmony". for the same purpose, the soviet revisionists try in every way to strangle the national culture of the non-russian nationalities. the no. 7, 1972, issue of the soviet magazine "statistical review" openly declares that "the people of different nationalities and tribes in their millions regard russian culture as their own" which is an important aspect of the "development of the multinational soviet socialist state."

before the october revolution, lenin condemned the tsarist russian ruling clique for prohibiting the use of non-russian languages and imposing the use of russian. he pointed out: "there must be no compulsory official language." today brezhnev and company have stipulated that "every citizen (of the non-russian nationalities) should master this language (russian)" and that russian should be learned even in "pre-school child care institutions". the "handbook of world population" published by the soviet union notes that in the soviet union today "groups of people who have changed their language, in course of time usually also change their ethnic (national) identity." this has made it crystal clear that the compulsory learning of russian serves to enforce a change of national identity and impose russification.

to accelerate the "russification" of the non-russian nationalities, the brezhnev clique also evicted large numbers of people of non-russian nationalities from their native places to live among the russians in russian areas. "theoretical problems of the formation and development of the multinational soviet state", a book published in the soviet union in 1973, has to admit: "people dispersed for a long time in an alien-national environment are experiencing the natural process of assimilation with this national environment". according to soviet official census published in 1970, more than 390,000 moldavians, or 14.6 per cent of the moldavian population, were moved out of the moldavian republic by 1970, and over 5 million ukrainians, or 13.4 per cent of the ukrainian population, were moved out of the ukrainian republic. how strikingly similar is this practice of brezhnev to that of the old tsars who evicted large numbers of people of "alien nations" after occupying the northern caucasus exclamation

under the oppression of the old tsars, the population growth rate of some non-russian nationalities were slow, and others steadily decreased, and some nationalities had even died out. the same thing happens among some non-

russian nationalities in the soviet union today under the rule of the new tsars. the soviet book "theoretical problems on the formation and development of the multinational soviet state" admits that because of "merging" and other reasons, some nationalities "have ceased to exist independently". "with each new census, the number of nationalities covered by statistics constantly declines". according to the 1959 and 1970 censuses, the number of soviet nationalities dropped from 126 to 119. official soviet statistics on population show that the nationalities whose population remained virtually at a standstill from 1959 to 1970 include the latvians, evenkis, khantys, aleuts and udegeitsys. in the period under review, the karelians registered a decrease of 21,000, or about 13 per cent over the past 11 years, veps, a denrease of 8,800, or about 51 per cent, and mordvinians, a **decrease** of 22,000. this is what the soviet revisionists have been bragging as "all-round prosperity among all the big and small nationalities" in the soviet union exclamation

daily sharpening national contradictions in soviet union

the forcible russification and ruthless national oppression carried out by the soviet revisionist leading clique under the cloak of "national rapprochement" have met with growing resistance from the people of various nationalities, bringing about daily sharpening national contradictions in the country.

it was reported that a group of ukrainians have declared in open letters their "opposition to the destruction and ruination of the ukrainian language". they pointed out that the soviet authorities' policy of greater russian chauvinism "violates the constitution and is anti-leninist, anti-party and anti-soviet" and that "this policy in no way differs from that pursued by the big powers which occupied ukraine." in may 1972, a komsomol member in lithuania burnt himself to death in protest against national oppression by the soviet revisionists. this touched off two days of demonstrations by thousands of students and workers who shouted "freedom to lithuania exclamation" in june and september of the same year, mass demonstrations and big strikes involving over 10,000 people took place in two ukrainian cities, dnieprodzerzhinsk and dniepropetrovsk. last year, a big strike took place in the biggest plant in vitebsk, byelorussia. in recent years, such demonstrations and strikes broke out every year in areas of non-russian nationalities. in their resistance to the soviet revisionists, some nationalities have set up underground organizations and published underground papers, journals and books to expose the national oppression by the soviet revisionists.

a high-ranking tsarist official once said that among the non-russian nationalities, "as long as there are people reluctant to accept complete assimilation"

and "overtly or covertly opposed to the measures for bringing about moral merging taken by the country to which they are subordinated", the government "must base its power on firm military installations". this is exactly what brezhnev and company are resorting to. in the areas of non-russian nationalities, they are intensifying secret police rule, tightening ideological control over the broad masses of cadres and other people, and conducting mass purges and arrests. since brezhnev came to power, many leading cadres in ukraine, georgia, azerbaijan, armenia, tajik, uzbekstan, moldavia and other union republics have been sacked one after another under the charge, among others, of half-heartedness in repressing "nationalism".

following the footsteps of the old tsars, the new tsars are trying futilely to overcome national contradictions with intensified violent suppression. but, to step up violent suppression and push russification by force will only enable the people of various nationalities in the soviet union to see through still more clearly the camouflage of leninism of brezhnev and company and their nature as new tsars, thereby leading to still bigger struggles against national oppression and the reactionary rule.

Leader of Soviet Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

i.t. grishin, leader of the government trade delegation of the soviet union and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air today.

meeting him at the airport were chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang pin, a departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

also on hand were v.s. tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china, and m.a. kiselev, deputy leader of the government trade delegation of the soviet union, who had arrived here earlier.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 10, 1974)

president of the arab republic of syria hafiz assad received in the presidency here last evening chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin and had a friendly talk with him.

ambassador chin chia-lin, who is leaving his post for home, bade farewell to president assad.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of South Vietnam Women's Union for Liberation Gets Back to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

deputy commander nguyen thi dinh and the delegation of the south viet nam women's union for liberation she is leading got back to peking by special plane today after winding up their visit in kueilin.

the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam arrived in kueilin from shaoshan yesterday. they were guests of honour at a banquet given by the kueilin municipal revolutionary committee in the evening. among those present on the occasion were ou chen, deputy secretary of the kueilin municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; chang ke-chien, deputy secretary of the kueilin administrative regional party committee and vice-chairman of the administrative regional revolutionary committee; hsia hsien-ming, a leading member of the people's liberation army units stationed in kueilin; and leading members of other departments concerned. in their toasts at the banquet, ou chen and nguyen thi dinh joined in expressing the wish that the unity and friendship between the people and women of china and viet nam would remain evergreen.

ou tang-liang, member of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking,

who accompanied the delegation on its visit, were also present.

nguyen am, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, was also present at the banquet.

Samdech Sihanouk Meets Delegation of South Vietnam Women's Union for Liberation Led by Deputy Commander Nguyen Thi Dinh

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk met at the mansion of the head of state here this evening with the visiting delegation of the south viet nam women's union for liberation. leader of the delegation is nguyen thi dinh, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, chairman of the south viet nam women's union for liberation and deputy commander of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, and deputy leader is nguyen bach tuyet, member of the executive committee of the south viet nam women's union for liberation.

after the meeting, nguyen thi dinh and others called on her majesty queen sisowath monivong kossamak nearirat of the kingdom of cambodia, in the company of samdech and madame sihanouk.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was also present at the meeting and went along to call on queen kossamak.

Teng Ying-chao Meets Delegation of South Vietnam Women's Union for Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

teng ying-chao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, met here this afternoon with all members of the delegation of the south viet nam women's union for liberation. the delegation is headed by nguyen thi dinh, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, chairman of the south viet nam women's union for liberation and deputy commander of the

south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, and its deputy leader is nguyen bach tuyet, member of the executive committee of the south viet nam women's union for liberation.

when nguyen thi dinh and other guests arrived at the great hall of the people, comrade teng ying-chao stepped forward to cordially shake hands with them and embraced them, extending warm welcome to the sisters from the heroic land of south viet nam.

at the meeting, teng ying-chao treated the vietnamese friend to tea. guests and hosts had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

teng ying-chao said that the people of china and viet nam are comrades-in-arms fighting on the same front. the friendship between the people and women of the two countries, founded by president ho chi minh and chairman mao tsetung, will grow constantly. she conveyed to the vietnamese friends the regards of the chinese people and women for president nguyen huu tho and president huynh tan phat, as well as the vietnamese people and women. teng ying-chao said: "your victory is a great inspiration to us. the chinese people will continue to support the vietnamese people in their just struggle till complete victory." she wished the south vietnamese people and women still greater success in their future struggle.

in her speech, nguyen thi dinh conveyed the regards to the communist party of china headed by chairman mao, the chinese people and women, on behalf of the south viet nam national front for liberation, the south vietnamese people and women. she said that during their short visit to china, they were deeply impressed by the achievements made by the chinese people and women in socialist revolution and construction. "when we go back to south viet nam, we will convey the friendship of the chinese communist party and the chinese people and women for the south vietnamese people and women. we will further strengthen such friendship", she added.

present at the meeting were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and tran binh, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy here.

present were also chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, ou tang-liang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned.

FIVE-NATION TT FRIENDSHIP TOURNAMENT

Japanese, Yugoslav and Swedish Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

table tennis delegations from japan, yugoslavia and sweden arrived here by air this evening to participate in the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament scheduled to take place here among china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia.

the japanese t.t. delegation is led by shibata momoto, the yugoslav t.t. delegation is headed by leader lazo materic and deputy leader slavko sajber, and the swedish t.t. delegation is headed by leader erik extergren and deputy leader ebbe dworak.

they were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by liang cho-hui, a leading member of the chinese table tennis association, wang wen-chung and cheng min-chih, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the five-nation t.t. friendship tournament, and chinese t.t. coaches and players.

diplomatic officials of the yugoslav and swedish embassies here were also present at the airport.

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Peking Reception for Korean, Japanese, Swedish and Yugoslav Table Tennis Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

the all-china sports federation gave a reception this evening to welcome the table tennis delegations that have come here to participate in the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament.

among the guests were the table tennis delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim dal son, the japanese t.t. delegation led by momoto shibata, the swedish t.t. delegation led by erik extergren and ebbe dworak, and the yugoslav t.t. delegation led by lazo materic and slavko sajber.

attending were chuang tse-tung and li ching-chuan, leading members of the all-china sports federation, hsu yin-sheng, leading member of the chinese table tennis association, and wei ming, leading member of the peking branch of the all-china sports federation, as well as chinese table tennis players.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. chuang tse-tung, on behalf of the all-china sports federation, extended a warm welcome to the friends in table tennis circles from korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia. he said that the forthcoming five-nation table tennis friendship tournament would provide a good opportunity for the players of these countries to enhance their friendship and exchange experience. he wished the tournament a complete success.

players from the five countries chatted cordially in the course of the reception.

officials of the embassies in peking of korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia were also present at the reception.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

Growth of Socialist New Things Through Struggle

by

Wu Kung-wen (吴恭闻)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 6, 1974)

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao is making in-depth development throughout the country. This is a political struggle and ideological struggle for Marxism to overcome revisionism and the proletariat to overcome the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure. The thoroughgoing criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the defense and support of socialist new things and the development of the great gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution constitute an important content of this struggle.

Chairman Mao teaches us in "On Contradiction": "We often speak of 'the new superseding the old.' The supersession of the old by the new is a general, eternal and inviolable law of the universe. The transformation of one thing into another, through leaps of different forms in accordance with its essence and external conditions--this is the process of the new superseding the old." Each revolutionary movement is a great process of the new superseding the old. Throughout the historical period of socialism, a life-and-death struggle will be waged again and again between socialist new things and capitalist decadent things. In this process of the new superseding the old, the new things want to topple by struggle and supersede the decadent things, but the latter are unwilling to wither away and they offer stubborn resistance. Consequently, after a great victory is won in each great revolutionary movement, there always comes in its wake a struggle between the negation and

affirmation of this revolutionary movement, that is, the struggle between retrogression and progress, between the reversal of verdicts and the consolidation of revolutionary gains.

Through strengthening wholesale the dictatorship of the proletariat and mopping up the ideologies of all exploiting classes in the sphere of the superstructure, the great proletarian cultural revolution has fundamentally rocked the ultimate position that enables the bourgeoisie to enjoy peace and stability both physically and spiritually. Lin Piao and company and the capitalist restoration forces which they represent have counter-attacked the socialist new things with ten times the effort and hundred times the hatred. This is an inevitable phenomenon in struggle. Socialist new things are born through struggle and they also grow and progress only through struggle.

The New Things and New Forces of Socialism Grow Up Through Revolutionary Struggle

Chairman Mao points out, "In each thing there is contradiction between its new and its old aspects, and this gives rise to a series of struggles with many twists and turns. As a result of these struggles, the new aspect changes from being minor to being major and rises to predominance, while the old aspect changes from being major to being minor and gradually dies out." The overcoming of the decadent forces by the new forces and the supersession of the decadent social system on the decline by the advanced social system are objective laws independent of man's will.

During the time of major upheaval in society in the period of Spring and Autumn Annals and Warring States in China, in the course of waging revolutionary struggle to seize power from the reactionary slave-owner class on the decline, the newly emerging landlord class had introduced a series of new things, such as the levy of taxes on private land, the casting of the criminal code on a tripod and the system of prefectures and counties. As soon as these new things appeared, they were frenziedly trampled underfoot by the slave-owner class. Those people who created and supported the new things were ruthlessly suppressed by the slave-owner class. However, the new forces and new things were invincible. Spurred by slave uprisings and through the uninterrupted struggle of the newly emerging landlord class, the slavery system was finally brought down and the feudal system was established.

As the representative of the newly emerging landlord class, Chin Shih Huang set up for the first time in Chinese history the state based on the centralization of authority under the dictatorship of the landlord class. But the struggle had not come to its end, and "those who had fallen into obscurity" among the defeated slave owners were still making trouble. They used the past to denounce the present and attempted to stage a comeback. Ch'in Shih Huang courageously adopted the revolutionary measure of "burning books and burying the Confucian scholars alive" and severely suppressed the restoration forces. The struggle ended in the consolidation and development of the newly emerging centralization of authority under the dictatorship of the landlord class, and the laws of Ch'in were carried out by all generations afterward.

The revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party is a revolution with the elimination of all exploiting classes and the realization of communism as its ultimate aim. In the entire historical period of socialism, the proletariat must carry on the revolution. Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and its agents in various places usurped considerable powers. In the departments and places shielded by their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the bourgeois had exercised dictatorship over the proletariat, and the decadent things of the exploiting classes on the decline had spread for a time. The socialist new things budding and growing under the sunshine of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line were continuously trampled underfoot by them. The struggle between the two classes and the two lines was very acute.

At the critical juncture of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, the great leader Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution to launch a violent attack against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in all places cast forth the bourgeois reactionary line in a vain attempt to bring down the revolutionary new forces and extinguish the raging fire of this great cultural revolution. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of proletarian revolutionaries held high the revolutionary great banner of "To rebel against the reactionaries is justified." They fought their way from the White Terror of the bourgeois reactionary line, started a life-and-death struggle, destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, and seized back the part of power usurped by a handful of capitalist roaders.

In the violent struggle, a large number of revolutionary "figures of no significance" mounted the political stage. The revolutionary new forces participated in the leading bodies at all levels, and one of the socialist new things--the revolutionary committee based on the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young--was born. The victory of the proletarian struggle to seize power from the capitalist roaders and the deepening of revolutionary mass criticism further mopped up the mire of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, and there appeared a revolutionary scene of prosperity in all spheres of the superstructure.

The revolutionary model plays that give expression to the heroic image of the workers, peasants and soldiers have occupied the stage, and the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties, and demons and monsters have all been driven off the stage. Spurred by the revolutionary model plays, works created by workers, peasants and soldiers and works of literature and art portraying the workers, peasants and soldiers have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. The workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams have majestically moved into the schools, and the rural schools are managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Worker-peasant-soldier students attend university. They manage the university and have transformed it with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. Domination by bourgeois intellectuals has been shattered in the educational sphere. Educated youth are sent to mountain and rural areas to take the road

of integration with workers and peasants, and a new generation of the proletariat is vigorously growing up. The sending of doctors by turns from the cities to give itinerant medical treatment in the countryside and the training of large numbers of barefoot doctors are in the course of changing the rural outlook marked by shortage of doctors and medical supplies in China. The government organ cadres are capable of serving at a higher or lower level and of leading the life of an "official" or the common people. They steadfastly follow the "May 7" road, and through forging a red heart in the three great revolutionary movements, the older generation has radiated with revolutionary vitality and the younger generation is imbued with greater vigor and vitality....This series of socialist new things have all been born and brought up in the violent storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Their emergence is a paean of victory echoing to the skies for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"The growth of any new thing has to go through an arduous and tortuous course." The laws of class struggle tells us that the enemies will not take their defeat lying down. The bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao and his gang took over from Liu Shao-ch'i and company the counter-revolutionary cause that had been defeated. For the sake of subverting the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism, they frenziedly attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution and maliciously assailed the new things emerging in the great cultural revolution. The proletariat rose in vigor to hit back, and a new struggle started. The historic merits and great gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution looked even more brilliant and illustrious in the 10th two-line struggle of the Party.

The Struggle between Those Opposing and Supporting New Things Is Essentially a Struggle between Restoration and Counter-Restoration

In class society, the struggle between new things and old things always gives reflection to class struggle. In the historical period of socialism, the struggle between new and old things is in essence a struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road, between the Marxist line and the revisionist line. Consequently, to negate or affirm the great proletarian cultural revolution, to oppose or support the socialist new things emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution stands in the final analysis for going backward toward the semi-feudal, semi-colonial days or continuing to move forward along the socialist road. This is a serious class struggle between restoration and counter-restoration.

To negate the new things means to negate historical progress or to turn the wheel of history backward. All those who attempt to go against the tide of history inveriably oppose the new things.

More than 2,000 years ago, Confucius and his ilk were such clowns. This homeless dog of the slave owners stamped and roared with anger when the State of Tsin enforced the rule of law through adopting the reformist

measure of "casting the criminal code on a tripod." He maliciously cursed, "Tsin is doomed because it has lost its sense of proportions!" He incited his disciples "to beat the drum and assail" his student Jan Ch'iu who supported reforms. He practiced sanguinary suppression toward Shao Cheng Mao, a representative figure of the reform school. Even a new type of cup was also turned into his target of attack. He said, "It's a cup that does not look like a cup. Can it still be called a cup?" In short, he looked upon all new things as disasters, and he would not feel happy until they were destroyed. It was for the sake of upholding the decadent things of the crumbling slavery system on the decline and of exterminating the rising revolutionary movement for the interment of the slavery system so as to realize his reactionary call for "reviving states that are extinct, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity" that he so maliciously attacked and wildly smothered the new things. What was the result? Confucius' pipe-dream for restoration completely went bankrupt, and the newly emerging feudal system broke through the withered grass and decayed leaves of the slavery system and grew to maturity.

Spurred by the masses, the history of society is ever moving forward, and more than 2,000 years have elapsed. The feudal system has long ago been relegated to the museum of history in China; the capitalist system is also at the end of the rope throughout the world, and in China it has been superseded by the socialist system. The socialist revolution is gaining depth in China, and the onrushing great proletarian cultural revolution is violently attacking the ideologies of all exploiting classes. All decadent reactionary forces are so panicky that they know not what to do.

Although Lin Piao and Confucius lived in different ages, they were both champions for the decadent classes on the decline. Like Confucius, Lin Piao not only was alien to but also intensely hated the new things. He wished that he could "swallow up" the new forces at one gulp. Consequently, he necessarily had to invoke the dead soul of the restoration school in history from the decomposed and mildewed piles of ancient papers so that his rabid counter-attack against the new forces and new things could have something to draw support and courage from.

With a mind bent on "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," this faithful disciple of Confucius viciously attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things. He and his sworn confederates cursed the brand-new political situation emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution as "unstable." They attacked the flourishing socialist economy brought about the great proletarian cultural revolution as for "enriching the state but impoverishing the people." They slandered the sending of educated youth to mountain and rural areas as "reform through labor in disguise" and the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadres schools as "unemployment in disguise." This served precisely to unmask this maniac for restoration who could not co-exist with the proletariat.

His talks about the "unstable political situation" and "enriching the state and impoverishing the people" were nothing more than the wails of the exploiting classes whose "state" had become extinct. They were used by Lin Piao and company to air grievances for "those who had fallen into obscurity"--the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, rightists, renegades, enemy agents and unrepentent capitalist roaders that had been knocked to the ground. The sending of educated youth to mountain and rural areas and the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadres schools are socialist innovations and strategic measures for gradually eliminating the three major differences and opposing and preventing revisionism. The fact that Lin Piao gnashed his teeth in hatred toward the great proletarian cultural revolution and these new things showed precisely that this great revolution had hit them in the vulnerable spot and that these new things had an important role to play in cutting off the sinister road to capitalist restoration.

Among these new things, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and the bourgeois restoration forces it represented were especially hostile to the newborn revolutionary committee based on the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. The more they looked at these new things and new forces, the more they detested them and were dissatisfied with them. They could hardly suppress their rage. Why? Merely because the three-in-one combination revolutionary committee was no longer the independent kingdom of the past in which they could monopolize things and do whatever they liked. Furthermore, these new forces not only refused to play the role of a docile tool of revisionism, but also waged firm struggle against any budding revisionism without the least leniency. Such struggle made it difficult for them to bring out their revisionist stuff again and to ride roughshod over the people.

Why did they maliciously curse the revolutionary model plays? Merely because those emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties that symbolized their hope for restoration had been driven from the stage of literature and art. Because of the reactionary class feelings in the depth of their hearts, they were filled with fear and hate for the towering and perfect heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers that occupied the stage. Why did they vilify the revolution in education in a thousand and one ways? Merely because one of their "hereditary territories"--the schools--had also been occupied by the workers, peasants and soldiers, thus blocking the way for those "excelling in scholarship to become officials." The Party requires their children to take the revolutionary road of integration with the workers and peasants, to transform their bourgeois outlook with the proletarian ideology, and to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. This has shattered their wild desire to pin their hope of restoration on the next generation. How could they help from bearing a grudge at heart?

The struggle is a long as well as tortuous one, but no one can change the general trend of history to move forward. Socialist new things are irresistible. No matter how Lin Piao and his sworn confederates might have studied the "essential significance" of the fallacies of their reactionary predecessors and made use of all kinds of tactics to smother the new

things, they also could never extricate themselves from their doom,much less to stem the onrush of new things in conformity with the laws of history. After overcoming one adverse current after another, the revolutionary torrent has become more powerful, more majestic and more spectacular. The supersession of the slavery system by the feudal system and of the feudal system by the capitalist system is inevitable in history. The supersession of capitalism by socialism and the abolition of the system of exploitation forever on earth are likewise inevitable in history. There is no good end for all those who dream of restoration and are opposed to new things.

To Support and Develop Revolutionary New Things, It Is Imperative To Carry Forward the Spirit of Struggle That Goes Against the Tide

The birth and growth of a new thing will never be plain sailing. Each step forward has to go through struggle of this or that kind. Struggle means progress, and lack of struggle leads to retrogression, collapse and revisionism.

Because a new thing offends against the economic form and superstructure of the old society, it invariably incurs the enmity and resistance of the reactionary classes. In history, in the course of founding the Ch'in Dynasty and after its founding, the struggle between the new and old things was sharp and violent. Shang Yang introduced political reforms and fought for the growth of the newborn feudal system. Later he was counter-attacked by the restoration forces of the slave owners headed by Prince Ch'ien and was ultimately "crushed to death under a chariot." The reformist Li Szu of the feudal class laid more stress on the present than on the past and opposed the Confucian school. Later, he was slayed by the slave owners. History is a mirror. The birth of new things and the downfall of old things has always been a life-and-death struggle. Chairman Mao points out, "The birth of such a new thing as socialism can be translated into reality only through a serious struggle against the old things."

Lin Piao and the reactionary forces at home and abroad represented by him had not for a single day called off the attack against the proletariat. They hated to the bone the great proletarian cultural revolution. They tried their utmost to negate the high merit and great achievements of the great cultural revolution, to oppose and smother the socialist new things, to suppress the revolutionary rebels, and to repudiate and deal blows to the new cadres emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They counter-attacked and settled accounts in the reverse with the proletariat, and dreamt all the time of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety."

Because of this, is the great proletarian cultural revolution fine or terrible? Should we consolidate and develop the great gains of this revolution, practice Marxism and forge ahead along the socialist road, or should we go backward, and practice revisionism and capitalist restoration? On these questions of principle, our comrades must unfurl their banners. We must carry forward the spirit of going against the tide, and hit hard and thoroughly criticize the reactionary trend of thought for restoration and

retrogression that negates the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must "drive away the class enemies from their last corner and remove the old root of their domination." (Lenin's "Those Who Are Scared Stiff by the Bankruptcy of Old Things and Those Who Fight for New Things")

As a new thing buds and grows strong, it also would encounter the resistance of certain forces of habit. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, it is necessary to distinguish strictly between the two types of contradictions among the people. Very often, because some comrades have not properly transformed their bourgeois world outlook and are accustomed to taking the old road, they are unable to adapt themselves to the situation that has already changed. They are always fond of looking at the new things with the old view, and instead of supporting and taking good care of these things with wholehearted eagerness, they disdain them. No matter whether they are willing to admit it or not, they have got involved in the adverse current to repress the new things and have objectively offered assistance to the enemy. We must rectify the wrong way of thinking on the part of these comrades through serious, warm and painstaking persuasion and education. They must be urged to go into the midst of the masses to take part in the struggle for the fostering of new things so that they could inhale fresh air and broaden their political horizon. They should humbly receive education in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, change their attitude, actively stand of their own accord on the side supporting and endorsing new things and become promoters of new things.

The current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius offers each comrade in our revolutionary ranks a stern test. Whether one supports, is indifferent or hostile to, whether one affirms, is skeptical of or negates the socialist new things--this is an important hallmark of whether one is a revolutionary, a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary.

To warmly support new things, to raise a hue and cry out of public spirit for the emergence and growth to maturity of new things, to show no fear for dismissal, for expulsion from the Party, for imprisonment, for capital punishment and for divorce, to carry forward the spirit of daring to go against the tide, and to wage firm and sustained struggle against the frenzied acts of restoration carried out by the representative figures of the reactionary classes--this is a firm stand the proletarian revolutionaries should take. In the course of growth, new things are imperfect in some respects, and some have still to be tested or are in the course of being tested in struggle. However, they embody the course forward of the age and possess strong vitality. A revolutionary must pin his faith in their ability to become more perfect through struggle, to overcome their own weaknesses and temporary difficulties, and to cut their way forward toward victory.

The great teachers of revolution have set brilliant examples for us in their attitude toward new things. More than one hundred years ago, Marx praised such a new thing as the Paris Commune as "the dawn of the great socialist revolution." Lenin had highly praised the "communist Saturday obligatory labor" as "a great innovation" of historic significance to the world. When the first regime led by our Party was still at the budding state,

Chairman Mao wisely predicted that "a single spark can start a prairie fire" and criticized Lin Piao's pessimism and vacillation toward the revolution. At the initial stage of the agricultural cooperation movement, Chairman Mao warmly supported the enthusiasm of three poor-peasant families at Anp'ing hsien in Hopei Province for running a cooperative, and pointed out that this was "the orientation of the 500 million peasants in the whole country." A revolutionary must be able to see from the sprouts of new things the luxuriant woods and fine plants in the future. He must be able to see from the young shoots of the new forces the towering trees of the future.

Let us hail the socialist new things!

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Penetratingly Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Run Cadres Schools Better and Better

- excerpts from a forum of responsible persons of certain "May 7" cadres school in Peking municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 22, 1974)

Recently the responsible comrades of some "May 7" cadres schools of Peking municipality called a forum. At the forum, everyone talked freely on the excellent situation prevailing in cadre education work since the great proletarian cultural revolution and vigorously criticized renegade and traitor Lin Piao's crime in attacking and negating the "May 7" cadres school. Comrades participating in the forum all expressed the desire to wage a resolute struggle against the reactionary ideology of Lin Piao and Confucius in the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius so as to insure the healthy growth of such a socialist newborn thing as the "May 7" cadres school along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Achievements by Cadres Schools Have Smashed Lin Piao's Counter-Revolutionary Slanders

Comrade Ch'eng Chung-wei, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the "May 7" cadres school of Hsüanwu ch'ü, said: "May 7" cadres schools have been founded and developed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The broad masses of cadres who studied and were tempered in the "May 7" cadres schools in the past few years have generally raised their consciousness in the study of works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution. A proletarian cadre force capable of serving at the higher or lower level, of leading the life of an "official" or the common people, and of maintaining close ties with the masses and serving the people wholeheartedly is rapidly growing to maturity. This is a great achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution and an important guarantee that the Party will not become revisionist and the state will not change color. Should we support the "May 7" cadres schools or chop them away? This is a major question of right and wrong bearing on the attitude toward the great achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and is a struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Renegade and traitor Lin Piao followed the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. He was naturally extremely hostile to this battle front for opposing and preventing revisionism in the form of the "May 7" cadres school and was bent on smothering it. "To be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing." That Lin Piao vigorously attacked and opposed the "May 7" cadres school serves precisely to show that we have done the right thing.

Comrade Chung Hung-fan, secretary of the Party committee of the "May 7" cadres school of Ch'ungwen ch'ü, said: The "May 7" cadres school is a new-type cadres school in the socialist period. The achievements of

the cadres school in the past several years are very substantial and the changes undergone by cadres who had studied and been tempered in the cadres school are more than evident.

There is an old cadre in our ch'ü who had for a long time been alienated from labor, the masses and reality after moving into the city. After he joined the "May 7" cadres school, he reviewed the combat life of fighting amidst hardship and maintaining close ties with the masses during those war years and acquired a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's great directive, "Be not only 'officials' but also the common people." He once again put on a suit made of coarse cloth and took an active part in labor. Later, he was transferred to work in the medical affairs office of the cadres school. He constantly made rounds of rural households to treat diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants. To lighten the burden of the masses, he himself grew medicinal herbs and filled prescriptions. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised him as an "Old 8th Route."

A leading cadre who formerly felt displeased when he was not addressed by his "official title" turned into a "master carpenter" who wholeheartedly served the masses after joining the cadres school. A well-known "pampered girl" also changed and became a pace-setter in doing farm work. A cadre who was brought up in the city and was accustomed to a life of comfort and who complained of the filth and stench when he came to the countryside became an activist in the collection and accumulation of manure in the cadres school. After their return to their work posts, these comrades generally maintained the good thinking style of work acquired in the cadres school. Especially because they had raised their awareness of the two-line struggle, they were praised by everybody. These achievements scored by the broad masses of cadres have thoroughly smashed the shameless slanders used by Lin Piao to attack the "May 7" cadres school.

The Campaign To Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius Is a Motive Force Behind the Development of the Cadres School

Comrade Yang I, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the "May 7" cadres school of Haitien ch'ü, said: Personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has been successfully launched throughout the country. This struggle is of major realistic significance and far-reaching historic significance toward strengthening education in ideology and political line, doggedly and consistently implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, consolidating and developing the great fruits of the great cultural revolution, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and guarding against capitalist restoration. Through the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, we must further criticize the reactionary fallacies spread by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique to attack the "May 7" cadres school and eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of the revisionist line in cadre education work. We "May 7" fighters must energetically plunge into this struggle and further run well the "May 7" cadres school according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Comrade Chao Sung-ling, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the "May 7" cadres school of Tungch'eng ch'ü, said: Over the course of five years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadre education, the "May 7" cadres school is growing up healthily. However, because the remnant pernicious influence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and Confucius' reactionary thinking have still not been eliminated, the two-line struggle on the question of how to run the "May 7" cadres school has not come to rest. For instance, when the students were organized to study theory, sometimes no attention was paid to combining the actual class struggle with the two-line struggle, and the transformation of the world outlook was also neglected. Some people forgot Chairman Mao's teaching on "abolishing the method of studying Marxism-Leninism in a static and isolated manner," and they one-sidedly stressed "systematization," which actually meant the practice of "at rest" and "isolation." Through the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, we can guard against and overcome this erroneous tendency and better adhere to the principle of combining theory with practice.

Comrade Wang Pang-chu, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the "May 7" cadres school of Hsich'eng ch'ü, said: Lin Piao maliciously slandered that the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadres schools was "unemployment in disguise." This is nothing but a carbon copy of "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" and other reactionary fallacies advocated by Confucius and Mencius. In the eyes of Confucius and Mencius, physical labor could only be undertaken by the slaves "governed by others," while their group of so-called people born to "govern others" ought to ride roughshod over the people and lead the life of a parasite forever. As a faithful disciple of Confucius, Lin Piao held that cadres could labor only mentally but not physically and could only be officials but not the common people; they would be "unemployed." This fully exposed the reactionary class nature of his landlord and bourgeois classes. By way of tempering and educating their students through reading, manual labor, and assignment to production teams, the "May 7" cadres schools have achieved satisfactory results. Some comrades paid no attention to undergoing tempering in production teams and to labor lessons. This reflected that the remnant pernicious influence of the reactionary thoughts of Lin Piao and Confucius to slight labor and despise the workers and peasants had not been eliminated. Through the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the elimination of the remnant pernicious influence of such reactionary thoughts, the working personnel of the cadres school will be able to more consciously organize the students to combine serious reading and study with active participation in collective productive labor and to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants. This can help the students better transform their world outlook.

Comrade Li Hung-fei, secretary of the Party committee of the "May 7" cadres school of the Peking Municipal First Bureau of Commerce said: To tackle major issues, the Party committee of the "May 7" cadres school at present must keep a tight and proper grip on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The leading body of the cadres school must take the lead in seriously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and in seriously

studying Chairman Mao's series of directives on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the relevant documents specified by the Party Central Committee. It must take the lead in criticizing the crime of Lin Piao and his sworn conspirators in making a vain attempt to alter the Party's basic line and plotting to restore capitalism. It must take the lead in associating the major questions of right and wrong in the actual class struggle and two-line struggle with the consolidation and development of the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. We must act properly not only as commanders but also as fighters and win a still greater victory in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius so as to enable the "May 7" cadres school to be run better and better.

* * *

Educated Young People in North China Hsien Apply Chairman Mao's Works to Criticize Lin Piao, Confucius

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 13, 1974)

educated young people in paoti county in north china's tientsin area use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as an ideological weapon to criticize lin piao for following the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and attacking the educated young people's going to the countryside. through such criticism, they are more determined to make revolution all their lives in the rural areas.

the county has more than 8,200 such youths, including the nationally renowned educated young women hsing yen-tzu and hou chun. they have actively pitched into the current struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius since the beginning of this year, and many of them have joined the study classes run by the county, communes and production brigades.

they conscientiously studied the relevant directives and documents by chairman mao and the party central committee on the criticism of lin piao and confucius. they also studied "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels and "the orientation of the youth movement", "the may 4th movement" and other works by chairman mao.

the young people in szuchiachuang brigade of the tachungchuang commune, where hsing yen-tzu has settled down, repeatedly studied this teaching of chairman mao's "... whether he is a true or false marxist, we need only find out how he stands in relation to the broad masses of workers and peasants, and then we shall know him for what he is." they criticized such reactionary confucian fallacies as "he who excels in learning can be an official" and "those who work with their minds govern, those who work with their hands are governed", which were peddled by lin piao. they also repudiated lin piao for slandering the educated young people's settling in the countryside as a "reform through forced labour in a disguised form". they said this showed that he opposed the workers and peasants and revolution and represented the class interests of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists.

the party organizations helped the young people form groups to make social investigations on class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. old poor peasants, party members, and cadres were invited to recall what their families had suffered in the old society and how their villages advanced in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

hou chun, secretary of the touchiachiao brigade party branch of the shihkochuang commune, and two other educated youths, joined veteran cadres in leading the commune members in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. they transformed alkaline land into fields that gave stable and high yields and reaped six tons of grain per hectare last year.

the young people cited these facts as a rebuttal to lin piao's fallacies. they said that the village is a place not only for receiving re-education but also for contributing their share to socialist revolution and construction. they pledged to keep to the revolutionary road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants in line with chairman mao's teachings.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Educational Revolution in Southwest China School

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 12, 1974)

a middle school in southwest china's szechwan province combines education with productive labour in line with chairman mao's may 7 directive.

in the directive, chairman mao points out: "while their main task is to study, they (the students) should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs."

the students have turned eleven hectares of barren land near the school into a tea plantation and an orchard where they learn the cultivation of tea shrubs and fruit trees. the school also has small tea-processing, glass, chemical and farm machinery repair workshops, and another workshop to produce micro organisms for fertilizer. teachers often give physics, chemical and biological classes in the workshops in an effort to integrate theory with practice. for example, after a class on copper sulphate, the students learned to make it under the guidance of the class teacher. they then mixed copper sulphate with lime water and used the mixture to kill a potato pest in a nearby commune.

the school has in the last few years invited workers and peasants to teach on a part-time basis. the teachers and students go to factories and rural people's communes regularly to take part in manual labour and make social investigations to acquaint themselves with class struggle and the struggle for production. this is in contrast with the practice before the cultural revolution when the students were confined to the school campus.

students of the first-year class went to the anjen people's commune, where one of the most cruel landlords in the province lived before liberation, to acquaint themselves with ruthless oppression and exploitation of the poor peasants by that landlord. they saw a wet dungeon where the landlord used to imprison peasants. through the visit, the students arrived at a better understanding of lin piao's criminal purpose of preaching the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites". "in working for a capitalist restoration," they said, "lin piao wanted persons like this landlord to ride roughshod over the labouring people once again."

by running education this way, the school has markedly improved its teaching. after returning to their villages upon graduation, the students are good at farmwork, and many of them can repair tractors, pumps and threshers and make bacteria fertilizer. they are warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's New Industrial Achievements Displayed at Kwangchow Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 13, 1974)

china's new achievements in socialist industrial construction are displayed at the current 35th export commodities fair in kwangchow. the advanced industrial units featured at the fair illustrate the vigorous growth of the movement "in industry, learn from taching".

a scale model of the taching oilfield and the more than 140 new petroleum products and by-products on display figure most prominently.

the taching oilfield, one of china's biggest, is a red banner on the industrial front. guided by chairman mao's

revolutionary line and the principle of independence and self-reliance, chinese workers opened up the oilfield at a high speed early in the 1960s, thus breaking the blockade imposed by imperialism, social imperialism in particular, and giving the lie to the claim that china was oil-poor. during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the taching oil workers continued expanding the oilfield. while maintaining stable, high output in the old zone, they opened up a new oil zone. crude oil output in january-april was five times that of the same 1965 period. much effort was made to increase petro-chemical products. visiting compatriots from hongkong and macao and overseas chinese are inspired by the rapid development of china's petroleum industry. friends from various countries of the third world expressed their appreciation of the taching oil workers' spirit of independence and self-reliance.

since chairman mao issued the call "in industry, learn from taching", a vigorous mass movement has swept the country. a great number of advanced units have since sprung up. they confirm the tremendous impact of chairman mao's principles of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and "breaking down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry."

an outstanding example is the electronics industry in kiangsu province's changchou city with a population of 300,000.

the city's nearly one hundred electronic products on display include a high-precision capacity meter, a sheet-type news dictating machine, meteorological information recording equipment, a laser geodetic meter, a laser photocoagulator for repairing torn retinas, and transisterized and integrate circuit table type computers.

the city now has 34 electronic factories developed on the basis of small community factories manned mostly by housewives. thirtyfive per cent of their equipment is locally made. the city is providing electronic equipment for machine-building, metallurgical, chemical, pharmaceutical, textile, dyeing and printing, light and coal industries. extensive research is under way to facilitate automation.

among the new products on exhibition are those from the tangshan iron and steel plant, the talien rolling stock plant and the shenyang heavy machinery plant. like the taching oilfield, these enterprises display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. through technical innovations, they have constantly raised their production capacity.

the tangshan iron and steel plant was a small steel mill established in 1943. thanks to rapid expansion

after liberation, especially after the great leap forward in 1958, its steel output in 1960 was 294 times and rolled steel 271 times the pre-liberation figures. production was seriously hampered at one time by interference from liu shao-chi's reactionary revisionist line. production again shot up after the cadres and workers criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line during the cultural revolution and launched a mass movement to learn from taching. total steel output value and rolled steel output in 1973 were more than treble the figures for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. three iron mines have been opened.

the talien rolling stock plant has a history of over 70 years and the shenyang heavy machinery plant 30 years. apart from producing a limited number of small machines, the two plants used to do repairs and assembly. under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the two plants were enlarged and transformed after liberation. the shenyang heavy machinery plant now produces mining and metallurgical equipment; the talien rolling stock plant diesel locomotives and railway cars.

the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work have fired the workers with greater enthusiasm for building socialism. the workers, cadres and technicians launched a deep-going mass movement to learn from taching. the shenyang heavy machinery plant adopted more than 2,400 technical innovations and produced more than 240 new products in the past three years. output of machinery in 1973 was more than double the 1966 figure. the talien rolling stock plant in 1973 turned out 78 per cent more diesel locomotives and 143 per cent more wagons than in 1966.

the fair also displays various kinds of machine tools, textile and other light industry, equipment, mining machinery, power equipment and farm machinery. they were made by plants of varying sizes in big cities, small towns and rural people's communes. this is a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line and the nationwide movement to learn from taching.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATIONS

More Small Hydro-Electric Stations in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Sining, May 13, 1974)

one hundred and fortysix small hydro-electric stations have been added in rural and pastoral areas in china's northwest chinghai province since the great proletarian cultural revolution began. the total generating capacity by the end of 1973 came to 23,000 kilowatts, six times the amount in 1965, the year prior to the cultural revolution.

these small hydro-electric stations irrigate 13,000 hectares of farmland. total grain output in 1973 was 20 per cent higher than that in 1965, and the number of sheep and cattle 40 per cent greater. water-lifting, threshing, flour-milling, oil-pressing, fodder-pulverizing and shearing are done by power-driven equipment in quite a number of places.

china's two largest rivers, the yangtze and yellow, rise in chinghai which has high mountains and deep valleys. for generations, the people of tibetan, han, hui, tu and sala nationalities were unable to utilize the rich water resources for production under the corrupt, reactionary rule in the old society. the province had no hydro-electric station before liberation.

since liberation, the power industry has been developed with state investment. in 1956, some agricultural cooperatives in chinghai pooled collective strength and built three small hydro-electric stations with state assistance. marked progress was made after the people's communes came into being in 1958. more small hydro-electric stations were built during the cultural revolution as a result of the growth of collective economic strength of the people's communes. in hualung hui autonomous county, 26 such projects have been completed over the past two years, supplying electricity to 14 people's communes and 76 production brigades. thirteen out of the 14 people's communes and 95 per cent of the production teams in tungjen, a county in huangnan tibetan autonomous chou, now have electricity.

most people's communes and production brigades in tatung county built small power stations with their own accumulated funds, and only a few with financial difficulties were partially subsidized by the state. three-in-one groups made up of commune peasants, cadres and technicians made designs and guided the construction, using equipment and material available. in this way, the county built 31 small hydro-electric stations during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

herdsmen of a people's commune in kuolo tibetan autonomous chou built a small project in the snow-capped machi mountain, 4,000 metres above sea level. they moved the installations uphill by yak and even by shoulder in driving snow. they now have electricity for shearing, processing, and making butter.

HEAVY INDUSTRY

Northwest China Province Reports Rapid Growth in Heavy Industrial Output

(NCNA-English Sining, May 12, 1974)

northwest china's chinghai province reported a 9.2 per cent increase in the total heavy industrial output value for the first four months of this year over the same 1973 period, hitting an all-time high in local history.

the province completed 33 to 50 per cent of the production plans for the whole year in coal, crude oil, phosphate fertilizer, caustic soda and other products. steel output increased 19 per cent over the same 1973 period and rolled steel, 12 per cent.

heavy industrial workers and cadres of various nationalities in the province have taken an active part in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius since the beginning of this year. many veteran workers contrast the old and new societies to criticize lin piao for his attempt to restore capitalism by preaching the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites."

the criticism of lin piao and confucius has heightened the workers' enthusiasm for socialism. miners of the tatung mining administration said: "lin piao's criminal purpose was to restore the lost 'paradise' of the overthrown landlords and capitalists and make us live a dog's life again. his heart was blacker than coal and more poisonous than gas. we will step up production as an action to strike back at the lin piao anti-party clique, and carry forward the achievements in the great proletarian cultural revolution."

the mining administration has already fulfilled more than one third of its production plan for 1974.

the workers of drilling team 1270 of the provincial oil administration displayed soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and set a monthly footage record of 3,000 metres instead of the planned 1,100.

the workers of the no. 1 workshop of the sining steel plant carried on production while overhauling the furnaces and overfulfilled the production plan for the first quarter of this year.

PAPER MAKING INDUSTRY

Paper-Making Industry Develops in North China City

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 13, 1974)

tientsin produced over 170,000 tons of paper in 1973, a 50 percent increase over 1966, the year when the great proletarian cultural revolution began, and the number of varieties came to 86, double the 1966 figure. output went up by 12.7 percent in the first quarter of 1974 over the same 1973 period.

the industry used outmoded, insufficient equipment and backward technology before liberation. it could only produce 10,000 tons of six kinds of poor-quality paper annually in early post-liberation days.

during the cultural revolution, the workers criticized the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other revisionist fallacies advocated by liu shao-chi and lin piao and raised their consciousness of carrying out the principle "maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". many mills went in for technical innovations to improve old equipment and make new machinery, and this speeded up production.

the "worker-peasant paper mill" successfully improved an outdated, foreign-made cylinder machine and raised efficiency. the workers also produced a coating device with a small state investment and saved a lot of money they used to spend on imported machines of this kind. workers at another mill set up a workshop to produce paper-making machines and accessories.

tientsin used to ship in paper pulp from elsewhere before the cultural revolution. now it produces more than

enough pulp for its own use as well as for other places. investigation groups sent by departments concerned have run suburban farms on over 3,000 hectares to grow reed for raw material and are planning to expand them. besides, they make use of rice straw and waste paper.

paper-making factories in the city have gone all out to produce new varieties in line with the needs of socialist construction since the start of the cultural revolution. the linsin paper mill only made kraft paper for regenerated-cement bags in the past. based on investigations by workers, cadres and technicians during the cultural revolution, the mill now turns out 15 varieties, including rust-resistant paper and water-proof paper.

workers in the industry also make multi-purpose use of residue, waste liquid and gas. the tientsin paper mill makes cement and gray cast iron out of the slag left in extracting sulphurous acid and turned waste liquid into adhesives through the process of dehydration. moreover, the mill has built a blast furnace and turned out cement-making equipment.

ROAD BUILDING

Central China Province Builds More Roads

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 12, 1974)

honan province, central china, today has more than 20,000 kilometres of roads to link all its 1,600 rural people's communes. before liberation, it had only about 200 kilometres of roads open to motor traffic.

under the leadership of the party, people of the province have built many roads since liberation, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the people's communes relied on their collective strength in road construction, and only the main roads were built with state investment.

huihsien county in an outlying mountain area had 80 kilometres of roads before the cultural revolution, and buses ran to only a few communes. during the cultural revolution, the communes and production brigades there have pooled their efforts and speeded up road construction. they drove 16 tunnels through the mountain

and built scores of bridges, adding more than 300 kilometres of roads. the county has now roads leading into mountains, and buses can reach all people's communes and 97 per cent of the production brigades.

the road builders of the province made use of local materials and adopted both modern and indigenous methods to build asphalt roads. the length of the asphalt roads built since the cultural revolution began has increased 12-fold compared with that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. ninety per cent of the province's main roads have been well asphalted at a low cost.

the road-maintenance workers and commune members have grown trees along the roads. there are now four times as many trees as there were in 1965.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Baghdad, May 11, 1974)

iraqi president ahmed hassan al bakr received chinese ambassador to iraq hu cheng-fang at the presidential palace here this afternoon and had a friendly conversation with him.

the chinese ambassador will soon leave his post for home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Teng Hsiao-ping, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Visiting Group of Governors and Mayors of Japan Local Authorities

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih met and had a friendly talk here this morning with all members of the visiting group of governors and mayors of japan local authorities. the group is led by ryoichi kuroda, governor of osaka fu, sunao ikeda, governor of saga prefecture, and shinichiro date, governor of shimane prefecture.

present at the meeting were masao shimada, permanent director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); keiji takada, mayor of akita; masaji sato, mayor of gosen; torao miyada, mayor of saga; kiyoshi nashida, mayor of hamada; mitsinori takeda, mayor of imari; and gennosuke mogami, mayor of omagari.

on hand were vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan and leading members of departments concerned lin li-yun, sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

Visiting Group of Governors and Mayors of Japan Local Authorities Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May, 13, 1974)

the visiting group of governors and mayors of japan local authorities led by governor of osaka fu ryoichi kuroda, governor of saga prefecture sunao ikeda and governor of shimane prefecture shinichiro date gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned chou pei-yuan, mao yi-sheng, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, yueh tai-heng, li yung-ting, yuan chih-ping, wang min and wu ko-feng.

yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, was present.

while in peking, the japanese guests visited a people's commune, a university, a primary school and the palace museum. they also went to inspect the tientsin new harbour. the visiting group will soon leave peking to tour shenyang, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

Japanese Kyoto Friendship Delegation Concludes Sian Tour

(NCNA-English Sian, May 13, 1974)

the visiting japanese kyoto friendship delegation left here for peking by air today after winding up its tour of sian. the delegation is accompanied by hsieh pang-ting, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee.

the guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by sun chang-hsing, chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee, peng tien-chi, vice-chairman of the committee, lu man, leading member of the shensi branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and a crowd of several hundred well-wishers.

during its stay here, the delegation visited a number of factories, a people's commune and schools and had wide contacts with the local people. the japanese friends also toured places of historical interests. they were accorded warm welcome wherever they went.

motoki funahashi, head of the delegation and mayor of kyoto city, gave a return banquet yesterday evening to express thanks to the sian people for their enthusiastic reception and to hail the forging of official bonds of friendship between kyoto and sian cities. attending were sun chang-hsing and leading members of departments concerned.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. mayor motoki funahashi and sun chang-hsing made toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

a table tennis delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim dal son arrived here by air at noon today to participate in the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament scheduled to take place here among china, korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia.

the korean delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, wang wen-chung, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the five-nation t.t. friendship tournament, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, was also present.

China Lodges Strong Protest against South Korean Fishing Vessels' Piratical Acts

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

of late, south korean fishing vessels have brazenly and truculently rammed on successive occasions chinese fishing boats operating on the east china sea. they wantonly destroyed chinese fishing gear, beat and injured chinese fishermen, took away the latter's catches, and even intruded into china's territorial waters for illegal activities. these atrocities by the south korean fishing vessels have aroused the strong indignation of the chinese fishermen.

a chinese department concerned pointed out that the doings of the south korean fishing vessels were out and out piratical acts, and lodged a strong protest against them. the chinese department sternly warned the south korean authorities that they must immediately adopt measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents. otherwise, they must be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Chinese Kirin Yuwen Middle School Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 12, 1974)

the delegation of the yuwen middle school in kirin, china, left here for home yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to korea.

among those present at the railway station to bid the delegation farewell were kim yun son, vice-director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, and kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs. chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

comrade yang hyong sop received the chinese guests and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them on may 10.

pyongyang municipal administrative committee vice-chairman wang gyong hak and chinese ambassador li yun-chuan were present on the occasion.

during its stay in korea the delegation visited mangyongdae, the native home of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung. it also visited industrial enterprises, cooperative farms and cultural installations. it was warmly welcomed everywhere it went.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan gave a banquet on may 10 for the delegation's visit. kim sok gi, chairman of korea's education committee, kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, kim yun son, and kim jae bong, attended the banquet on invitation.

ting wen-chung, leader of the chinese delegation, and wang gyong hak, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, spoke at the banquet in an enthusiastic atmosphere.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 12, 1974)

the chinese track and field team led by ni chih-chin and his deputy kung hsiang-ting left here for home by air yesterday after concluding its friendly visit to this country.

during its stay in mexico, the chinese athletic team had friendly contests with the mexican athletes in madero and guadalajara cities. the athletes of both countries learned from each other, improved their skill and chalked up new records. woman athlete mercedes roman broke mexico's national record with 13.7 seconds in women's 100-metre hurdles. chinese athletes yu wei-li, hsiung kou-tsu, chiu yung-fa and li kuo-chun broke china's national record in 4 x 400-metre relay race with three minutes 16.2 seconds. chinese athlete kan fu-lin improved china's national record in men's shot put with 17.39 metres. chinese athlete chang pao broke china's national record in men's javelin throw with 78.19 metres.

leading members of the chinese team called on jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports confederation, on may 8. the same evening the confederation gave a banquet in honour of the visiting team.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang gave a reception for the chinese team's visit to mexico on may 10.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with Prime Minister Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping held talks with pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto in a cordial and friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the pakistan side were jalaluddin abdur rahim, aziz ahmed, mohammad yusuf buch, meraj khalid, mumtaz ali bhutto, yusuf khattak, nabi baksh zehri, agha shahi, air marshal m. nur khan, aftab ahmad khan, major-general a. rahim khan, m.a. jafri and pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, fang yi, chang tsai-chien, han nien-lung, li ke, feng yung-shun, wang hai-jung, lu wei-chao, lu kuei, kao chien-chung, tang yeh-wen, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih and chen sung-lu. chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung was also present.

Begum Bhutto Visits Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan prime minister, visited peking university this morning.

begum bhutto and other distinguished pakistan guests viewed a class of english, which was studying the "people's daily" editorial "a warm welcome to friendly envoy from pakistan".

the students reviewed in english the friendship formed between the chinese and pakistan peoples in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism. they spoke warmly of the victories won by the pakistan people under the leadership of prime minister bhutto in their struggle against foreign interference and for state sovereignty and national independence.

the visitors congratulated the students with warm applause. begum bhutto expressed the hope that the chinese youth would achieve still greater successes in building their own country under the leadership of chairman mao.

when the distinguished guests arrived at peking university in the company of hsu han-ping, wife of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, they were given a rousing welcome by vice-chairmen huang hsin-pai and chou pei-yuan of the university revolutionary committee as well as a crowd of teachers and students.

the distinguished guests also inspected a pharmaceutical factory run by the university and saw a program of songs, dances and sports items by worker-peasant-soldier students.

begum nusrat bhutto and other distinguished pakistan guests visited the peking glass-ware factory yesterday morning.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Meet Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk went to the guesthouse this morning to meet prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan and begum nusrat bhutto.

aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs, was also present at the meeting.

Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto Give Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto and begum bhutto gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, attended the banquet.

present at the banquet were chinese leaders yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chi teng-kuei, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme, and leading members of departments concerned chi peng-fei, fang yi, liu hsiang-ping and chang tsai-chien.

national flags of china and pakistan were hung in the banquet hall, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of fraternal sentiments between the chinese and pakistan peoples.

prime minister bhutto and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping spoke at the banquet. their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and pakistan.

present at the banquet were members of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china islamic association.

the distinguished pakistan guests accompanying prime minister and begum bhutto on their visit, pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy and other pakistan friends in peking also attended.

djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the diplomatic corps in peking were present.

Prime Minister Bhutto's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

following is the text of prime minister bhutto's speech at the banquet he gave here this evening:

mr. vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

mr. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping,

samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk,

distinguished chinese friends,

excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen:

i am thankful to you, mr. vice-chairman and mr. vice-premier and other chinese friends for being with us this evening. we are pleased also to welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, madame sihanouk and other distinguished guests.

i came to china, mr. vice-premier, at the behest of the people of pakistan to personally thank the leaders and the people of this great country for their unwavering solidarity withpakistan in the darkest days of its history. shortly afterour arrival in peking i had the privilege of meeting the great and respected leader of the chinese people, chairman mao tsetung, and i conveyed to him the deep sense of gratitude of the people of pakistan towards the chinese government and chinese people. by upholding the universally recognised principles of justice in international relations, china has made a vital contribution not only to the normalization of the situation in the south asian region but also to world peace at large.

the history of sino-pakistan relations has established that friendship between our two countries is based on principles, not on expediency or opportunism. we are partners in a campaign against injustice and exploitation, not parties to a conspiracy. therefore, how can this friendship ever weaken or wither?

the inter-change of ideas between our peoples has enriched us and we are determined not only to continue and consolidate the existing cooperation between our two countries in various spheres but also to expand and deepen it further. we believe that our two countries have a common stake in upholding just causes and we shall continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with you in opposing imperialism, colonialism and expansionism.

our present visit has opened a new and vigorous phase in our relations. it has further consolidated the existing cooperation between us and has strengthened our common resolve to continue efforts for peace and the cause of the third world.

in the course of our talks in peking we discussed a variety of matters of common concern to china and pakistan in a spirit of complete understanding and cordiality which has always characterized relations between our two countries. our discussions have been fruitful and i have no doubt that, as a result, our friendship has acquired added strength and substance.

we attach very great importance to china's role in promoting the establishment of a durable peace and the maintenance of a stable equilibrium in south asia.

pakistan firmly believes in cultivating and maintaining friendly relations with all the neighbours -- big or small. unfortunately, for more than a generation, the south

asian region has known nothing but wasteful strife. today it has a chance to rise above the past conflict and confrontation. time has come when the states in this region must evolve a modus vivendi, settle their disputes equitably and bend their energies to peaceful reconstruction and development. every state must realize that a recourse to armament race, whatever the reason, an attempt at intervention, whatever the contrived rationale, and the launching of military adventures, whatever the excuse, will bring no glory to it but will only lead to destruction and misery and collectively weaken the forces of the third world.

during the past two and a half years, considerable progress has been made towards the normalization of relations in south asia. on our part we are committed to the promotion of a just and durable peace. peace, however, can endure only if it is based on principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and just settlement of international disputes. for lasting peace and friendship, the settlement of the jammu and kashmir dispute which has bedevilled relations between india and pakistan for over a quarter century is imperative.

mr. vice-chairman, mr. vice-premier, it has been a special pleasure to visit china once again and to have the opportunity of meeting old friends and exchanging views with them. as we leave your great country tomorrow, the thought that will be uppermost in our minds is the conviction that friendship between china and pakistan will remain firm and steadfast. i believe that this friendship will remain close and warm for ever.

i must again express our thanks, mr. vice-chairman and mr. vice-premier, for the generous hospitality and the meticulous care with which we were looked after during our memorable though brief stay in this magnificent city of peking.

excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

may i invite you to join me in a toast

to the ever lasting friendship of the peoples of pakistan and china and ever increasing cooperation between the two countries,

to the prosperity and happiness of the great people of china,

to the health of the great leader of the chinese people, chairman mao tsetung. may he live long,

to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk,

to the health of his excellency vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

to the health of his excellency vice-premier teng hsiao-ping,

to he health of other chinese friends who are with us this evening,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives and

to all other distinguished guests present here.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

following is the text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet given by prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto here this evening:

your excellency respected prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto and begum bhutto,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

distinguished guests from pakistan,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad this evening to attend upon invitation the grand banquet given by his excellency the prime minister and begum bhutto and to get together in joy once again with our pakistan friends. we wish to express our deep thanks to his excellency the prime minister for his very warm speech.

the evening before last, prime minister bhutto and begum bhutto as well as some other distinguished guests from pakistan met with chairman mao tsetung, and a cordial

and friendly conversation was held. premier chou en-lai and prime minister bhutto have held warm talks. our two sides have had a sincere exchange of views on the international situation and important questions of common concern. his excellency the prime minister's current visit, though short, has made a positive contribution to promoting the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan and reinforcing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, and has achieved satisfactory results.

during the visit, his excellency the prime minister has warmly praised china for her support and assistance to pakistan; this is a great encouragement to us. we believe that it is only natural and proper for countries of the third world to support one another politically and help one another economically. and it must be said that over the years the government and people of pakistan have likewise given us tremendous support and help. i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the government and people of pakistan. china, too, is a developing country, and her assistance to pakistan is still very limited. it is our hope that as our socialist revolution and socialist construction develop, we shall be able to make a bigger contribution.

prime minister bhutto and the other distinguished guests from pakistan will be leaving peking for home tomorrow. we request you upon your return to convey the friendly sentiments and cordial regards of the chinese people to the people of pakistan. we wish that the government and people of pakistan, under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, will continue to achieve new successes in the cause of defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy.

now i propose a toast

to the continuous growth of the friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the islamic republic of pakistan and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his excellency president fazal elahi chaudhry,

to the health of his excellency the prime minister and begum bhutto,

to the health of samdech and madame norodom sihanouk,

to the health of samdech and madame penn nouth,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from pakistan,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Foreign Secretary Receives Leaders of Chinese Basketball Delegation

(NCNA-English Hongkong, May 12, 1974)

carlos p. romulo, secretary of foreign affairs of the philippines, received and had a friendly talk with deputy leaders of the chinese national men's basketball delegation, mou tso-yun and hu tieh-cheng, here yesterday evening. foreign secretary romulo invited them to breakfast today.

the philippine foreign secretary was on his way home via hongkong after participating the 7th ministers' conference of the association of southeast asian nations in djakarta.

the chinese national men's basketball delegation is returning to peking via hongkong after a friendly visit to the philippines. leader of the delegation chu tze is already back in the capital.

Philippine Foreign Minister on Foreign Relations

(NCNA-English Hongkong, May 12, 1974)

philippine foreign minister carlos romulo made a statement on philippines' foreign relations at a press interview on may 11 when he was here for a stop-over, according to hongkong press reports.

on relations with china, romulo said: "this has been under active consideration for some time and we hope diplomatic relations will soon be established."

referring to philippine-u.s. relations, he said that the philippines is re-negotiating all its treaties with the united states. he held that the treaties have become obsolete and needed updating.

he added that the philippine president had set out the guidelines for re-negotiating the country's treaties with the united states: all vestiges of colonialism in the treaties must be removed and the sovereignty of the country must be upheld.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President and Madame Senghor Leave Shenyang for Korea

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 13, 1974)

president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal, madame senghor and other distinguished senegalese guests left shenyang by special plane this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee li po-chiu, chiu yu-wen, su yu, li su-wen and yin tsan-chen, deputy commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army liu yung-yuan, chairman and vice-chairmen of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee wang tsung-chou, li chih-wen and cheng hsiang-chiu, and leading members of departments concerned, as well as over two thousand people of shenyang.

the national flags of china and senegal and red banners fluttered over the airport which was prevailed with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and senegalese people.

when the distinguished senegalese guests arrived at the airport, the well-wishers waved coloured streamers and bouquets while boys and girls danced to gay music, expressing their firm support to the senegalese people in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism, racism and zionism. before boarding the plane, president and madame senghor bade farewell and warmly shook hands with li hsien-nien, li po-chiu and others.

also seeing the guests off at the airport were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih and chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan and his wife ho ping.

li in chun, chief of protocol of the korean ministry of foreign affairs, who came specially to shenyang to greet president and madame senghor, left here by the same plane.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 12, 1974)

k.b. ratnayake, minister of parliamentary affairs and sports of the republic of sri lanka, and l.w. madugalle, secretary of the ministry of parliamentary affairs and sports, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the host commission, and leading members of departments concerned wang to, kuo lien-kang and feng teh-pao.

also on hand were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and officials of the embassy in peking.

Sri Lanka Minister Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome k.b. ratnayake, minister of parliamentary affairs and sports of the republic of sri lanka, and l.w. madugalle, secretary of the ministry of parliamentary affairs and sports, who are here on a friendly visit to china.

present on the occasion were chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the host commission, ho chang-ming, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and wei ming, a leading member of the peking municipal physical culture and sports committee, as well as li fu-jung, chiu pao-chin and other chinese table tennis players who have been to sri lanka.

n.m.m.i. hussain, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy here, also attended.

chao cheng-hung was the first to speak at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship. on behalf of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and the chinese physical culture workers and sportsmen, he expressed heartfelt thanks to the sri lanka friends for their support to china when the asian games federation discussed china's representation last november.

he said: "the exchange of sports teams between our two countries in recent years has played a positive role in enhancing the understanding and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and sri lanka. we are convinced that the current visit of our friends will surely promote the interchange of sports and cooperation between the two countries."

in his speech, minister ratnayake reviewed the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments of sri lanka and china and between their peoples. he said: "the people of sri lanka and china are good friends. our two countries support each other." "recent years have seen an increasing exchange of sports between our two countries. this will certainly further the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries," he added.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Bank Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

chen hsi-yu, president of the people's bank of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the bank of tanzania headed by c.m. nyirabu, director general of the bank.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and officials of the tanzanian embassy here attended the banquet.

present were chiao pei-hsin and fang kao, vice-presidents of the people's bank of china, and li heng, deputy director of the department of african affairs of the foreign ministry.

the tanzanian delegation arrived in peking on may 12 at the invitation of the people's bank of china.

CHINA AND US

Acupuncture Anaesthesia Study Group from US Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 11, 1974)

the acupuncture anaesthesia study group from the united states led by emanuel m. papper wound up its visit to peking and left here for other parts of china by air today. the group will continue its visit in shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

during their stay in peking, the guests were feted by yen chun, a leading member of the chinese medical association. they visited hospitals and held discussions with their chinese counterparts. the guests also toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms Visit Underground Tunnels on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

nguyen thi dinh, deputy commander of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, and the delegation of the south viet nam women's union for liberation she is leading this afternoon visited chiaochuanghu, a heroic village in shunyi county on the outskirts of peking. they are accompanied by ou tang-liang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the chiaochuanghu village is located at the foot of the yenshan mountains. the local people and militiamen launched guerrilla and tunnel warfares during the anti-japanese war and the liberation war under the leadership of the chinese communist party. they fought unswervingly and were honoured with the title of "number one people's bastion".

upon their arrival at chiaochuanghu, the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam were given a warm welcome by leading members of shunyi county and commune members. nguyen thi dinh and others visited an exhibition on the history of the revolutionary struggles of the local militia. guided by several veteran militiamen, the south vietnamese guests inspected

the underground tunnels where they viewed with interests the main tunnels, a meeting room, trap-doors and dugouts, and heard an account of how the local militia hit hard at the enemies during war time.

nguyen thi dinh and other south vietnamese guests watched a demonstration of shooting by militia men and women and little red guards. at the end of the demonstration nguyen thi dinh shook hands with them one by one and spoke highly of their skill. she then told the militia about the heroic fighting of the south vietnamese people against the enemies and presented them with souvenirs. the militia men pledged to learn from the south viet nam comrades-in-arms of their indomitable fighting spirit and support the just struggle of the south vietnamese people by grasping revolution and promoting production.

tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, accompanied the south vietnamese guests.

deputy commander nguyen thi dinh visited the peking motor vehicle plant this morning.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Firmly Adhere to the Philosophy of Struggle, Carry Out Properly the Revolution in Education

- some understanding on bringing into play the political role of the workers' propaganda team in the school

by

the workers' propaganda team of the Maoming Municipal Middle School No. 1, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 9, 1974)

Under the centralized leadership of the Party, bringing into play the political role of the workers' propaganda team in the school is an extremely important question of continuing the in-depth development of struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of education, consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the proletarian cultural revolution, and carrying the revolution in education through to the end.

Since last year, we have studied over and over again the documents of the 10th Congress of the Party and the series of important directives of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee on criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary crime of Lin Piao in following the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and his revisionist line, and from the plane of class struggle and two-line struggle, summed up the practical experience of the workers' propaganda team after mounting the sphere of the superstructure, and further strengthened our determination and confidence in occupying and transforming the ground of education.

Only by Firmly Adhering to the Philosophy of Struggle Can Our Political Role Be Brought into Play

In 1968, the great leader Chairman Mao issued the call, "In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; it is essential for the masses of workers to take part." In the past five years, four workers' propaganda teams, with Party members and old workers as the main body, have in succession moved into the Maoming Municipal Middle School No. 1 "to take part in all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation there." Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and under the leadership of the Party branch of the school, we have taken the basic line of the Party as the key link, brought education in class struggle and two-line struggle to the fore, and persevered in running the school with open door. A profound change has taken place in the outlook of the school, and the situation of unremitting improvement in the quality of education is extremely gladdening. However, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the sphere of education has always been acute and complicated. Every step forward taken by the working class on the ground of education must proceed through a struggle.

After the workers' propaganda team came to stay in the school, the implementation of the Party's policies for cadres and intellectuals, the operation of the school with the door open, and the reform of the old system and method of examination had all to undergo violent struggles. The practice of struggle tells us: The political role of the workers' propaganda team has to be manifested through struggle. If the struggle is slackened, the working class will have no political position in the school, and it will not be able to bring its political role into play.

The protracted and complex nature of class struggle in the historical period of socialism determines that the struggle-criticism-transformation in the school will be a protracted and arduous process. The influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism has been with us for a long time, the ground of education thick with intellectuals calls for socialist revolution. The leadership of the working class absolutely cannot be relaxed or weakened, and the political role of the workers' propaganda team must be brought fully into play.

In order to bring into play its political role in the school, the most important thing for the workers' propaganda team to do is to grasp the major issue, pay attention to the line, hold the fort well, struggle firmly against the revisionist line in education and various erroneous tendencies and guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education. In the face of the major question of right and wrong bearing on the line and the general situation, we should unfurl our banner and clearly make known our attitude on what we support or oppose. There could be no room for vagueness or for conciliation and compromise.

For a time, some people poured cold water on the method of running the school with open door, and tried to cut down the small farms and close up the small factories. This put us on guard. Using the basic line of the Party and Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" for comparison, we carried out repeated discussion, and felt that we could not give way on the question of orientation and road of running the school. Under the leadership of the Party branch of the school, we seriously summed up the lessons and experiences learned and gained from the revolution in education, further ascertained the orientation of running the school with open door, and persisted in keeping the small factories and linking them up with plants and production brigades.

In the practice of struggle, we realized that the antagonism between the two lines in education, in the final analysis, reflects the struggle between the two lines. Only by grasping the essence of the revisionist line and deeply criticizing and vigorously struggling against it could the correct orientation be firmly adhered to. Since the development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have, under the leadership of the Party branch of the school, firmly grasped this question at the core of restoration and counter-restoration, and mobilized the teachers and students of the whole school to criticize vigorously the principle of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in association with the manifestation of the backlash of the revisionist line in the sphere of education, thus raising the consciousness of the teachers and students in clinging to the struggle against restoration.

Transform Conscientiously the Sphere of Teaching

Since the workers' propaganda team must grasp the major issue, pay attention to the line and bring its political role into play, does it mean that it can pay no or less attention to the matter of teaching? From the practice of struggle, we have noticed that the sphere of teaching has been very deeply affected by feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, and that in each trial of strength between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the battlefront of education, a strong counter-action has always been whipped up in this field. In particular, although the practice of "three departures" in teaching has been criticized many times, yet at the slightest opportunity, scums will rise to the surface and impede the deepening of the development of the revolution in education. Unless this sphere of teaching is conscientiously transformed, the ground of education occupied by the working class can never be consolidated and thoroughly reformed, and it will also be impossible to pay proper attention to the line and orientation of the school. Because of this, in the past few years, we of the workers' propaganda team have all along persisted in going deep into the forefront of teaching to persevere in placing proletarian politics in command and vigorously grasping the reform of teaching.

Should teaching serve proletarian politics? The answer of the teachers to this question is in the affirmative. However, in the practice of teaching, they cannot always "take this course." Some teachers have long been accustomed to taking the old road of "three departures," and are

unfamiliar with the new road of "three-in-one" combination. For a long time, the teachers of liberal arts have not taken a step out of the school.

We criticized together with the teachers the various evils caused by "three departures" to the teaching of liberal arts. This enabled the teachers to realize that: Knowledge comes from practice in the three great revolutionary movements and the teaching of liberal arts could and should be carried out in the three great revolutionary movements. Everybody decided to give it a try. When teaching "It is said that there is merit in exploitation. Where is the merit?", language teacher Miao Ch'i-fa organized the students to go to three production brigades to conduct social investigations. He used living examples of class struggle and two-line struggle to give lectures and guided the students to write investigation reports and mass criticism articles. By doing so, the students were given a more lively and profound course of education in actual class struggle and two-line struggle than what they could have learned in the small classroom. After that, other teachers of political science and language also stepped out of the school in great numbers and closely linked up teaching in the small classroom of the school with the big classroom in society. From then on, the form of teaching has been diversified, and it has developed from the teaching of a single course with open door into the teaching of several comprehensive courses with open door, and from "making a hurried examination" into staying at a selected spot in a factory or a production brigade for eight or ten days. The teaching of academic subjects is combined with learning industrial work, learning farming and learning military affairs and the criticism of the bourgeoisie to form gradually a kind of system.

For the sake of seizing the initiative on the ground of transforming teaching, our workers' propaganda team carried forward the revolutionary spirit of the working class that is good at practice and courageous in innovation and conducted some experiments together with the leading members and teachers of the school. In the past, after the students spent 14 periods in the study of the subject of senior middle school mathematics "solid of revolution" in the small classroom, they could only move in circles around lines and angles and memorize some formulas by rote. When tests were held, many people failed to make the grade, and even those who obtained "full mark" also did not know what was meant by "processing surplus," much less how to apply the knowledge acquired in production. By changing the method and bringing the students to the small factory operated by the school for their lesson, we studied as we worked, and the students took only five or six periods to complete their study of the fundamental knowledge bearing on the solid of revolution and were able to apply this knowledge in turning the waste iron sheets into brand new ash trays, biscuit tins and steel mesh trays. Some students also changed the production technique to enable a piece of old iron sheet which formerly could only be cut into five and a half pieces of material to be cut into seven and a half pieces. By doing so, they not only improved the quality of teaching and shortened the time required for the courses, but also lightened the load of the students.

In the past few years, our workers' propaganda team adhered to the system of collective attendance, analyzed and studied the problems found in teaching and made suggestions for reform. We also invited factories to send

over 15 old workers with rich practical experience to help the school build a worker-peasant-soldier teaching corps, which played an important role in teaching reform.

Exercise a Firm Hold on Transforming the World Outlook of the Teachers

Whether or not the teaching force can be properly transformed is an important yardstick for measuring whether or not the workers can occupy firmly the ground of education. Our workers' propaganda team has all along paid attention to firmly grasping this link.

One salient feature among the teachers of the Maoming Municipal Middle School No. 1 is that 95 percent of the teachers are university and college graduates turned out after the liberation, and the majority of them are also from working class families. They warmly love the Party, love Chairman Mao and love socialism and are active in this work. However, the mentality of "born red" is rather serious among them, and they invariably are unable to face squarely the shortcomings and weaknesses in their world outlook and have sufficient knowledge of the long-term nature of class struggle and two-line struggle.

A teacher of the physics unit is down-to-earth and hard-working, but his world outlook is basically still that of the bourgeoisie. For the sake of helping him strengthen his consciousness in transforming the world outlook, we have arranged for him to go to a structural metal plant to practice "three togethernesses" with the workers, and later, assigned him to look after a small plant operated by the school together with the workers and master craftsmen. Once, the small factory operated by the school required a unit of small plate-rolling machine. This teacher copied the blueprint of a plate-rolling machine from a large plant and was about to build a similar unit. The workers and master craftsmen suggested that the "double-gear rolling machine" be changed into a "gearless rolling machine." When the teacher heard this, he secretly grumbled: "I have read quite a number of books, but I have yet to see a 'gearless plate-rolling machine'." However, the result showed that the refitting not only was practical, but also saved labor, time and capital, and the machine was also more convenient to operate. From this incident, the teacher discovered his fault of not respecting the views of the masses of workers and peasants and always believing himself to be wise and clever, and that promoted a transformation in his thinking.

The transformation of the world outlook is a long and even painful process of disciplining. For the sake of helping the teachers exercise a firm hold on the transformation of their world outlook, we have, in accordance with the basic line of the Party, carried out properly the work of uniting, educating and transforming the teachers. When their revolutionary enthusiasm cannot be fully mobilized, we neither just sit back to wait, nor become rash or impatient with them. We firmly believe that the majority of them desire revolution, and patiently bring their revolutionary enthusiasm into play. When relapses appear in their thinking on the road of advance and they display arrogance toward the masses of workers and peasants, we do

not appease or humor them nor do we let them have things their own way, but firmly grasp ideological education and help them use "one dividing into two" in dealing with them and pay attention ideologically to the protractedness of ideological transformation and keep on strengthening their consciousness in transformation.

Fight Well This Battle for Winning Over Young People with the Bourgeoisie

"All works in schools are carried out for the sake of transforming the thoughts of the students." The practice of struggle in the past few years has made us deeply understand that a violent struggle is going on between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for winning over the young people. The focus of the struggle is collectively manifested on the fundamental question of what road are the young people guided to take and for which class are they trained as successors. In the past few years, we waged all the time a fierce struggle against various bourgeois influences around this question. Under the unified leadership of the Party branch of the school, we worked in cooperation with the teachers of various forms to organize the students to study seriously works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, criticize the bourgeoisie, take part in actual class struggle and two-line struggle, and conduct activities in learning from such proletarian heroes as Lei Feng and Chin Hsun-hua. We helped the students break away from the fetters of various bourgeois prejudices and traditional concepts and actively take the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

Students reaching the senior middle school level invariably develop a special fondness of talking about their future and their ideals. Given proper guidance, this can turn out to be the starting point of their advance on the road of the revolution. Any relaxation in guidance would provide the bourgeois ideology with an opportunity to gain a foothold. In class (No. 5) of senior middle II, there was a student who happened to be the son of a worker. Because of the corrosion of bourgeois ideology, he regarded eating well and dressing well as his "ideal" in life. After an old master craftsman of the workers' propaganda team discovered this, he visited his home many times, and asked his parents to give him a course of class education by contrasting the sufferings of the past with today's happiness. After repeated meticulous ideological education work, this student was transformed. Upon his graduation, he actively applied for permission to go to the mountain and the countryside. He settled down in the rural area and took the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

In order to enable the students to truly embrace the revolutionary ideal of taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants all their life, apart from conducting education in the basic line of the Party and the revolutionary ideals and future, it is also necessary to conscientiously cultivate their profound feelings for the workers and peasants. When organizing the students to go to the countryside and factory, special attention should be paid to guiding them toward maintaining broad contacts with and receiving re-education from the masses of workers and

peasants, so that they may understand that the workers and peasants are the masters creating the world, and hence, consciously break with various bourgeois prejudices and traditional concepts that slight the masses of workers and peasants, and gradually shift their stand ideologically and sentimentally to the side of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

With the correct guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and especially having been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the main stream of this generation of young people of ours is full of vigor and actively striving to make headway. Revolutionary young fighters daring to struggle against the old traditions and concepts have kept on appearing. Our workers' propaganda team is on the one hand modestly learning from these young fighters, and on the other hand, firmly supporting their revolutionary action and opportunely grasping the advanced models for educating and leading the other students. For example, in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have gradually raised the awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle of the students. At the beginning of this tema, 21 revolutionary young fighters including Ch'en Chih-hung of class (No. 9) of senior middle II sent a joint petition to the Party branch of the school asking for permission to go to the mountains and countryside to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Under the unified leadership of the Party branch, we went separately to various classes, and together with the teachers, mobilized the students to learn from these 21 young fighters including Ch'en Chih-hung. Within a few days, more than 460 students of the graduating class of the senior middle school expressed to the Party organization their determination to go to the countryside upon their graduation.

Keep On Raising Political Awareness in the Struggle

From the very first day of its arrival at the educational battlefront, the workers' propaganda team has been faced with this severe test of struggle: The bourgeoisie stubbornly tries to occupy permanently the ground of education, but the workers resolutely wants to transform it. We have to fight in an environment we are not familiar with, but the bourgeoisie are offering stubborn resistance in a hereditary domain which they have occupied for generations. The struggle is protracted and complex and at times even very violent. This is not all, for the various erroneous ideas and tendencies in society will also be reflected in the ranks of our working class. Consequently, the workers' propaganda team must shoulder a dual task in struggle: it has to fight not only against the remnant pernicious influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, but also against various non-proletarian ideological filth within our own ranks. Faced with this situation, we on the one hand pay attention to going deep into reality, learning struggle through struggle, striving to master the law and characteristics of class struggle in the sphere of education. On the other hand, we pay attention to unremittingly transforming the subjective world in the struggle, raising our political awareness and eliminating all kinds of non-proletarian ideological filth.

In the past few years, we of the workers' propaganda team all the time kept a close watch over our own study and improvement. On the basis of private study, the members of the team adhered to the system of collective study. All sat together to study seriously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, practice criticism and self-criticism, and according to the spirit of the basic line of the Party, sum up the lessons and experiences learned and gained at each stage of struggle with emphasis laid on solving problems in the following fields: (1) Use the great historic mission of the working class and the basic line of the Party to admonish ourselves, unremittingly strengthen our determination and confidence in carrying the revolution in education through to the end, and firmly embrace the militant thinking of "staying permanently in the school." (2) Understand correctly the centralized leadership of the Party, correctly orient the positions of the workers' propaganda team and the Party branch of the school, strengthen the practice of making reports and asking for instructions from the Party committee at a higher level, and under the centralized leadership of the Party, carry out the various work of the propaganda team. (3) Handle properly the relations between bringing the political role of the workers' propaganda team into play and participating in various concrete tasks, pay attention to avoiding getting entangled in the daily routine of the school, and be good at discovering problems of orientation and the line from various links of the daily routine of the school. This will enable the workers' propaganda team to truly bring its political role into play in various fields of school work, and under the unified leadership of the Party branch of the school, unite and lead the broad masses of teachers and students in unremittingly scoring fresh victories in the revolution in education.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

Understand Clearly the Reactionary Essence of "Dignity of the Teaching Profession"

by

Wang Ch'ien (王 前), a teacher of the Haich'eng No. 2 Middle School, Liaoning Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 24, 1974)

The great proletarian cultural revolution has dealt a blow to the ancient ideas which for the past several thousand years have occupied the battlefront of education and also dealt a blow to "dignity of the teaching profession." Tempered in the great cultural revolution, many of the teachers have diligently transformed their world outlook, established a new teacher-student relationship and brought into play their enthusiasm for both teaching and study, thus enabling the students to take the initiative in vigorously developing themselves morally, intellectually and physically. However, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two ideologies has always been violent. Some people have under the name of "improving the quality of teaching" again used the "dignity of the teaching profession" to push the "practice of intellectual culture behind closed doors above all else" which is one of the manifestations of this kind of struggle.

The "dignity of the teaching profession" was advocated by Confucius for serving "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" as well as the practice of restoration and the training of docile slaves. The period in which Confucius lived happened to be an era of great social upheaval which witnessed the transformation of the system of slavery into the feudal system. Stubbornly taking the stand of the slave-owner class, Confucius frenziedly tried to restore the system of slavery. His object of taking up education was for bringing up successors to the slave-owner class. Therefore he invariably placed "returning to propriety" above all else and required his students to "study extensively all learning and keep themselves under the restraint of the rules of propriety." For the sake of using the doctrine of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" to arm the students, Confucius actively propagated the precept that "if the teacher is not strict, his teaching will not be respected and the learning will not be solid." The purpose of Confucius in proposing the honoring of the teacher was for the sake of honoring the doctrine of "returning to propriety." When he discovered that his student Jan Ch'iu was helping the newly emerging landlord class to carry out reform and contravening his counter-revolutionary doctrine, he immediately exercised his "teacher's authority" and proclaimed to one and all: "He is no disciple of mine. My little children, beat the drum and assail him!" He was not satisfied with merely stripping Jan Ch'iu of his status, and also mobilized the other students to attack him. From this we can see that the reactionary essence of his "dignity of the teaching profession" was for serving his "subduing

one's self and returning to propriety" or training people for restoring the system of slavery.

Lin Piao wrote the "gospel" of Confucius for carrying out restoration into a scroll for hanging in his bedroom, and used "of all things this is the most important: to subdue one's self and return to propriety" to remind himself that he must never forget the doctrine of restoration taught by his teacher. Lin Piao could indeed be said to be a "model" of honoring the teacher of the age. From Confucius to Lin Piao, the "dignity of the teaching profession" they advocated was all for the sake of restoration. In criticizing the "dignity of the teaching profession" it is necessary to grasp this reactionary program of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" which Lin Piao copied from Confucius before criticism could be hit home.

The "dignity of the teaching profession" was a product of the caste system. All his life, Confucius looked upon "returning to propriety" as his duty, and faced with the situation of "propriety ruined and music lost" and "when the prince is not a prince, and the minister is not a minister, when the father is not a father and the son is not a son" in the latter part of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, he thought of using "the rectification of titles" to restore the order of the slave-owning society and listed the heaven, the earth, the prince, the parents and the teacher among the sacred and inviolable principles of human relationships. It was said that "once a student always a student," and that the "relationship" between the teacher and his student was binding for life. The teacher could thus dominate the student with the correct title and language in accordance with the truth of things. He required the student not only to "bring his bundle of dried meat" while receiving instruction at his school, but also to adhere at ordinary time to the following practice: "If, when their elders have any troublesome affairs, the young take the toil of them, and if, when the young have wine and food, they set them before their elders." Although this was the answer given by Confucius to Tzu Hsia on the way of filial piety, yet it was also meant to cover the way one should behave toward his teacher. The teacher should be one grade higher than the student, and the student was required to show absolute obedience to the teacher. The slightest sign of disrespect would be considered a "transgression." The relationship between the teacher and the student was the relationship between the ruler and the ruled.

Today, the teacher-student relationship under the socialist system in China is neither the parent-son relationship, nor the brotherly relationship, nor the relationship between the ruler and the ruled, but a revolutionary relationship of teaching and learning from each other. The great cultural revolution has violently buffeted the "dignity of the teaching profession" of the past several thousand years and scored great achievements. Today, whether one voices approval of or discomfit toward the students' revolutionary spirit of going against the tide is a test for the teacher. If we still rely on the "teacher's authority" to instruct the students, teaching will not be easy. If we vigorously shatter the "dignity of the teaching profession" and persist in placing politics in command and positive education, then the students are easy to instruct. In the past few years, by using

Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the students, we have successfully transformed the thinking of more than a score of students, and their improvement from the backward to the advanced is a very good testimony.

The "dignity of the teaching profession" is based on the "theory of innate genius" which claims that "there are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed." Because Confucius wanted to restore the system of slavery, he glorified the slave-owners as the "wise of the highest class" who were "born with knowledge," and vilified the slaves as "the stupid of the lowest class" who "are dull and stupid and yet do not learn." His counter-revolutionary object was to prove that slaves were born to be ruled by slave-owners. For the sake of making his students firmly believe in his doctrine of restoration, Confucius even described himself as a "sage" with "foresight and vision" and said, "Heaven produced the virtue that is in me." From history, we can see that all those who wanted to carry out counter-revolutionary restoration would invariably try to describe themselves as "genius" "born to be different from other people." Didn't Lin Piao, who dreamt of restoration, claim: "I've got a good head, different from others. It's especially clever." Actually Lin Piao was a big Party tyrant and warlord who neither read books nor the daily press nor documents and had no learning whatsoever. He wildly thought that by means of propagating the "theory of innate genius" he could become the Chairman of the state and attain the object of usurping leadership in the Party and seizing power. Lin Piao's imitation of Confucius' transcendentalist theory that "there are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed" is reflected in the teaching profession through the "theory of self-glorification." He regarded the teachers as "Chu-ko Liangs" [wisemen] and the students as "fools" and wanted the students to believe blindly in everything the teachers said. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, there have been more and more of such newborn things as young fighters spurring on the old fighters. Educators "should learn from the students, and learn from their own object of education." This is an absolute truth.

The "dignity of the teaching profession" is reactionary no matter whether we look at it politically and epistemologically. It is for the training of "full-mark lambs" and for serving the restoration of capitalism. At present, the struggle on the educational front is focalized on one point, and that is the question of which class we are training successors for. We must deeply criticize the "dignity of the teaching profession." To be sure, after smashing the "dignity of the teaching profession" we must still impose strict demands on the students. The adoption of an irresponsible attitude toward the good or bad grade made by the student is also a variety of the "dignity of the teaching profession." We must clearly see the reactionary nature of the "dignity of the teaching profession" from the wide publicity given it by Confucius and Lin Piao for training successors for counter-revolutionary restoration. We must hit back by giving tit for at, and carry this great struggle for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND SOVIET SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM

Northeast China Peasants Criticize Lin Piao's Crimes

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 14, 1974)

_____ peasants of a production brigade on the outskirts of luta in northeast china, meeting at the former sites of a prison and a gun emplacement built by tsarist russian invaders, condemned old tsarist aggression and lin piao's counter-revolutionary plots to turn china into a colony of soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

luta (formerly known in english as port arthur and dairen) is situated at the southern tip of liaotung peninsula. after the sino-japanese war of 1894, tsarist russian imperialism forced the government of the ching dynasty to sign a treaty in march 1898, under which it dispatched more than thirty thousand aggressor troops to occupy lushun (port arthur). it forced local people to build the place into a military port, complete with gun emplacements and other works. the tsarist troops in lushun took part in suppressing the yi ho tuan movement in 1900.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the wuchienfang production brigade held meetings, ran political evening classes and put up big-character posters which pinpointed the ultra-right essence of lin piao's revisionist line by analysing it in connection with the crimes of aggression committed by the old and the soviet revisionist new tsars.

brigade party branch secretary tang fu-sheng said: "imperialism cannot survive for even one day without resorting to violence and plunder. the old tsar occupied lushun and committed unpardonable crimes here. today the soviet revisionist new tsars are massing troops on china's borders to make armed threats and provocations and, on the other hand, are trying to find some people in china to work as their agents in subverting our dictatorship of the proletariat from within. they are harping on the same string and taking the same road as the old tsars. the traitor lin piao preached the confucian precept 'restrain oneself and return to the rites' in an attempt to turn china into a colony of soviet revisionist social-imperialism. his capitulationist and traitorous activities inevitably brought him to an ignominious end."

eightytwo-year-old poor peasant wu tao-teh said: "during its occupation of lushun, tsarist russian imperialism built this prison. it shut up more than one thousand innocent chinese in the prison and later killed all of them. tsarist russian troops went looting, raping, killing and

burning houses, committing every possible crimes. during the russo-japanese war of 1905, they destroyed all crops in this area together with our 17-household village. only the skeleton of five houses were left. since then the village has been called 'wuchienfang', which means five houses. it is a witness to the old tsar's crimes of aggression."

miao shuang-ching, a communist party member and chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants association, said: "stepping into the shoes of the old tsars, soviet revisionist social-imperialism has set its mind on overthrowing socialist china. it took advantage of the natural calamities that hit china in 1960, and withdrew all its experts and tore up all contracts in a bid to strangle us economically. in 1969, it repeatedly created armed conflicts on our border. over the past few years, it engaged in repeated armed provocations against china and dispatched spies into our country. all this fully exposed the aggressive nature of soviet revisionist social-imperialism."

led by the brigade party branch, the cadres and commune members studied chairman mao's teachings on opposing and preventing revisionism, and criticized lin piao's reactionary fallacies which slandered the struggle against soviet revisionism as "going to extremes".

militia instructor yang chuan-shan said: "following in the old tsars' footsteps, the new tsars carried out armed provocations against china at chenpao island and were badly battered by our armymen and civilians on the island. however, lin piao slandered our struggle against soviet revisionism as 'going to extremes'. this revealed his ugly features as a renegade and traitor. his sinister aim was to make us surrender to soviet revisionist social-imperialism and present china to it on a silver platter so that he could, under its protection, establish a fascist lin dynasty. this was merely his wishful thinking."

"imperialism means war and plunder," he continued, "the aggressive nature of soviet revisionist social-imperialism will never change. situated on the coast, lushun is important for the defence of our motherland. we militiamen must bear in mind chairman mao's teaching 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony', enhance our preparedness against war and maintain high vigilance so as to contribute our share in defending our socialist motherland".

OILFIELDS

China Opens New Oilfield

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 15, 1974)

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china has opened a new oilfield, takang, in a north china coastal region during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the oilfield overfulfilled state quotas year after year between 1967 and 1973. annual increase in the output of crude oil averaged 60.9 per cent. the opening and construction of the takang oilfield has been hailed as a victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

takang is the third new oilfield china has built with its own effort, the other two being taching and shengli. abundant geological data show that the oilfield has thick oil-bearing strata with rich deposits of petroleum and natural gas. its oil is of high quality. its discovery and exploitation makes for a change in china's fuel composition and will help speed up its industrial and agricultural expansion.

the area was a vast saline wilderness when 10,000 builders arrived here from the taching oilfield. bringing their revolutionary spirit into full play, the prospectors braved the biting wind and trudged in ice-bound marshes to bring in and put up drilling derricks. they were later joined by workers from oilfields in sinkiang, chinghai and kansu as well as demobilized armymen and young people fresh from school.

takang was built as the cultural revolution was sweeping the country. in the fierce struggle between the two classes and two lines, the heroic oil workers kept on opening the oilfield while vehemently criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. emulating the taching oil workers, they persisted in putting proletarian politics in command, combining centralized leadership with mass movements, relying on their own efforts and working hard. they overcame every difficulty and, within a few years, completed the general geological survey and drilled a large number of wells. in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the workers censured the ultra-right essence of lin piao's revisionist line and the various fallacies he had spread. this helped the workers implement chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously. they carried out the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production and stepped up construction.

the geological formations of the oilfield are fairly complex. the workers, cadres and technicians applied chairman mao's philosophical thinking in their work as the taching workers had done. they studied chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction", carried out thoroughgoing investigations and scientific experiments, and used materialist dialectics to guide prospecting and drilling. drilling team no. 3227 has applied dialectical materialism in finding the laws governing drilling and sunk 143 wells to good effect, becoming one of the advanced drilling teams in the country.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is now forging ahead at the oilfield. the workers are diligently studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, deepening their criticism of lin piao's reactionary programme "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and condemning his criminal attempt to restore capitalism in china. the workers cite china's progress and achievements in developing the oilfield to refute the vicious slanders lin piao and other class enemies at home and abroad had spread against the cultural revolution.

the deepening of this movement has given impetus to the further development of takang. the oilfield overfulfilled its quota for the first quarter of this year, producing 28 per cent more crude oil than in the same 1973 period. average daily output went up 15 per cent. more oil deposits were confirmed through prospecting.

KWANGCHOW EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's 1974 Spring Export Commodities Fair Closes in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 15, 1974)

china's 1974 spring export commodities fair closed here today.

the fair received in the past month foreign friends from more than 100 countries and regions in all parts of the world, as well as overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao. altogether over 25,000 people visited the fair or entered into business transactions.

china's foreign trade corporations concluded a great number of export and import contracts with businessmen from various parts of the world in line with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and exchanging what one has for what one needs. they also canvassed the opinions and demands of the people of other countries as regards the quality, variety, colours and designs, specifications, packing and prices of the chinese export commodities.

more friends of trade circles from the third world countries and regions attended the fair than before. trade delegations or delegations of state enterprises were sent by equatorial guinea, ghana, iraq, cameroon, madagascar, burma, nepal and malaysia.

the fair made big efforts to satisfy the needs of the friends from the third world countries and regions. the number of business transactions concluded with them at the current fair surpassed any previous session.

while the fair was in session, the visitors saw the over 40,000 articles on display and the pictures and models of a number of advanced units in china. they also toured factories, people's communes, hospitals, schools and a "may 7" cadre school in kwangchow and its suburbs. theatrical performances, acrobatics and sports programmes were presented.

many visitors warmly praised the chinese people for their new achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction by adhering to the principle of independence, initiative and self-reliance under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they thanked the staff of the fair and the people of kwangchow for their friendly sentiments.

grand receptions were hosted by the fair simultaneously at the tungfang guest house, the kwangchow guest house and the people's mansion this evening, attended by more than 4,000 people.

speaking at the receptions were lin li-ming, director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chang ken-sheng, deputy director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, deputy director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

they said: china is a developing socialist country, belonging to the third world. we will adhere to the principle of independence, initiative and self-reliance, grasp revolution, promoted production and expand our foreign trade on the basis of developing industry and agriculture in a big way, so as to serve china's socialist construction better and contribute to the promotion of the friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries.

they added: we chinese people are firmly implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party central committee headed by chairman mao, we are determined to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the great struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius through to the end, so as to consolidate and develop the brilliant achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, promote the vigorous development of the cause of the socialist construction and win still greater victories.

vice-minister chou hua-min and assistant minister tu yu-yun of foreign trade proposed toasts at the receptions.

present at the receptions were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangtung provincial p.l.a. command.

after the receptions, the guests saw the revolutionary modern peking opera "fighting on the plains" by the china peking opera troupe and a program of music and dancing by the shanghai opera theatre.

Current Kwangchow Fair Shows China's Achievements in Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 14, 1974)

"the constant expansion of the kwangchow export commodities fair reflects the vigorous growth of china's industry and agriculture and her thriving foreign trade," said a foreign friend who has attended the fair many times.

the current fair is the 35th of its kind since the spring of 1957. thanks to the development of china's socialist revolution and construction and her growing trade relations with other countries, each fair is better than the previous one.

there has been a marked increase in the number of foreign guests, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao who attend the fair for business purposes or just for a visit. the number of visitors to the current fair from five continents exceeded 20,000 as against just above 1,200 from more than 20 countries and regions at the spring 1957 fair.

housed in a new exhibition centre overlooking liuhua lake, the current fair surpasses all its predecessors in scale. the exhibition centre covers a floor space of 110,000 square metres, double the size of the old centre on haichu square or eleven times that of the first fair.

guided by chairman mao's principle of independence and self-reliance, china has made great achievements in socialist construction. this provides a material basis for developing foreign trade. more than 40,000 exhibits are on display at the current fair which takes place at a time when the nation-wide movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is under way. apart from the increase in the number of exhibits, about 25 per cent of them are new products shown for the first time.

the fair reflects the excellent situation in china's agriculture following 12 consecutive years of good harvests. on display are more than 320 varieties of cereals, oil-bearing crops and other foodstuffs, including rice, wheat, sorghum, peanuts and soyabean, from china's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions other than taiwan province. among them are over 90 varieties of rice, one of china's main food crops.

china is now self-sufficient in grain, oil and other foodstuffs and has a surplus for export. the success is due to the implementation of the principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and the deepening of the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, in developing agriculture by self-reliance and hard work.

in the agricultural hall is a scale model of a massive water conservancy project that connects the piho, shihho and hangfu rivers in east china's anhwei province. the project is only a small part of the scheme to harness the huai river which drains an area of 260,000 square kilometres with a population of one hundred million and 14 million hectares of farmland. responding to chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed", people in the huai river basin spent more than two decades turning the scourge-plagued area into a granary. this is part of the chinese peasants' tremendous effort to develop agriculture. grain output last year was more than double the early post-liberation figure. many of the farm products on exhibition come from the huai river basin which extends through honan, shantung, anhwei and kiangsu provinces.

the proportion of manufactured goods and mineral products in china's exports has increased steadily. they made up two-thirds of the total value of exports for 1973. most of the fair's floor space is devoted to displays of chemical products, machinery, textiles and other consumer goods, metals and minerals and art handicrafts. the majority of the more than 40,000 exhibits are manufactured goods and mineral products.

on display in the hall of chemical products are more than 140 petroleum products, including ultra low-sulphur crude oil, high-class aviation gasoline, jet fuel, special lubricants, diesel oils of different freezing points suited to varied climates in different parts of china, paraffin, synthetic fibre, organic glass, synthetic rubber and chemical fertilizer. visitors show great interest in these exhibits as well as models of advanced petroleum enterprises and charts showing china's rapidly developing petroleum industry.

an unprecedented number of electronic instruments for use in industry, transport and communications, scientific research and geological prospecting are on show. china's electronics industry has made rapid progress during the cultural revolution. more than three thousand enterprises have been set up throughout the country.

over 4,000 varieties of metals and minerals are displayed, double the number at the last fair. visitors are impressed by the high-temperature alloy china developed self-reliantly for the aircraft industry as well as machines, instruments and medical apparatus up to advanced standard.

china is a developing socialist country of the third world. many friends from asian, african and latin-american countries congratulated the staff of the fair on its ever-expanding scale and the achievements in china's socialist construction. they said they looked upon these achievements as their own.

in her trade relations with other countries and regions, and friendly exchanges with people of other countries, china has abided by the principle of equality and mutual benefit and of supplying each other's needs. now in its 35th session, the chinese export commodities fair has been one of the important media for this purpose.

WORKER-CADRES

Ma Ming--An Outstanding Miner-Turned Cadre

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 14, 1974)

"our efficiency is now at least eleven times that before the great proletarian cultural revolution, which has sparked the workers' revolutionary enthusiasm," said ma ming, leader of a tunnelling team at the tungyen iron mine in north china's hopei province, in a recent interview with hsinhua.

in january this year the team finished 2,101.3 metres in multi-phase tunnelling and removed 10,624 cubic metres of rock. thus it fulfilled five months' state quotas in one month and set a new national record in iron mine high speed tunnelling.

the team led by ma ming, a red banner in china's metallurgical industry, is named after its first leader ma wan-shui. formed at the end of 1949, it set its first national tunnelling record in june 1950, and since then has chalked up 17 more national records to its credit.

as the 12th leader of the team, ma ming has led it forward in grasping revolution and promoting production to make more contributions to china's iron and steel industry.

ma ming attended the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party in 1973, at which he was elected an alternate member of the party central committee. he conveyed the spirit of the congress to the miners after returning to the mine. armed with the party's basic line, the team worked even more vigorously and set another record by tunnelling 1,560.3 metres and removing 7,787 cubic metres of rock in one month. it fulfilled last year's state plan 160 days ahead of schedule.

ma ming was born of a poor peasant family, which had worked from generation to generation as hired hands for landlords in the old society. at the age of eight he went begging with his mother. only after liberation was he able to go to school and lead a happy life. he came to the lungyen iron mine and became a member of the ma wan-shui team in 1954.

with ma wan-shui's help, ma ming diligently studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. he has thus become more keenly aware of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the necessity of continuing the revolution. he has been commended as an outstanding worker every year.

after he was promoted to be deputy leader of the team in 1962, ma ming underwent a severe test in class struggle. china was then making strenuous efforts to combat the consequences of natural calamities. soviet revisionism had withdrawn its experts and torn up contract in an attempt to strangle china. liu shao-chi and company, who frantically opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line, clamoured for "a sufficient retreat in industry". a handful of class enemies at the mine did all they could to attack the ma wan-shui team which set high speed tunnelling records in the great leap forward. in this situation, ma ming mobilized the workers to study chairman mao's teaching "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and the party's general line for building socialism. he declared: "neither soviet revisionism nor the clamour for closing down factories and mines can subdue us. we workers have high aspirations and the ability to quicken our pace in building socialism exclamation" that very year he led the team in setting another national record in high speed tunnelling with china-made equipment and a new method.

in 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution began, ma ming became leader of the ma wan-shui team. later he worked concurrently at leading posts at the lungyen iron mine and the hsuanhua iron and steel company.

on the eve of may 1, international labour day, a hsinhua correspondent who went to interview this outstanding worker-turned cadre found him speaking at a team meeting held to criticize lin piao and confucius. citing the team's records, he condemned lin piao for following in the footsteps of confucius in preaching "self-restraint and return to the rites" and advocating the reactionary fallacy "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" in a bid to restore capitalism. he also spoke at a workers' rally of the iron and steel company, which gave impetus to the company's movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

interviewed after the criticism meeting, ma ming said: "i haven't done anything remarkable. all successes have been achieved by the workers under party leadership."

ma ming is good at pooling the wisdom of the masses to win victory in both revolution and production. in november 1971 the ma wan-shui team undertook to line 142 metres of tunnel with concrete. this part of the tunnel was in a big fracture zone crisscrossed with faults and the roof was liable to cave in. confronted with this arduous task, ma ming convened several meetings to solicit the opinions of the workers. some suggested putting up the props before the roof started to cave, instead of waiting until the roof stopped caving. others suggested laying the full length of concrete walls and then concentrating on putting up the arch, all in one process, instead of doing it section by section. this greatly speeded up the work. in 22 days they completed the assignment scheduled for two months.

as vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hsuanhua iron and steel company, ma ming has continued to maintain close contact with the masses, spending at least half his time working with his mates underground. he always lends a hand where the job is difficult.

in january 1971, his team was assigned to bore a tunnel at soyangkuan. since compressed air and water pipes and power transmission lines had not yet been installed, use of rock drills was out of the question. so the team started work with hammer and rod, with ma ming taking the lead in swinging a 12-pound sledge. then he and his comrades moved the rocks by manual labour without waiting for the fixing of hoisting equipment and electric vans. following his example, the workers pooled their resources and efforts in draining off the accumulated water and boring through the gravel-loess stratum, thus ensuring a smooth going of the project.

on another occasion, ma ming noticed that though mechanical loaders and electric cars were used in the galleries, manual labour was still needed to push the mine cars to the work faces. at his proposal, a technical innovation group consisting of workers, cadres and technicians was formed earlier this year to tackle the problem. putting their heads together, ma ming and members of the group succeeded after a fortnight's experiment in mechanizing the entire transport system and doubling its efficiency.

over the past few years, ma ming's team has worked out more than twenty major technical innovations and evolved methods for tackling different types of rock, faults and other difficult geological conditions, thus greatly benefiting the mechanization of tunnelling.

COAL MINING

New Coal Shafts Completed in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 14, 1974)

a pair of modern coal shafts with a designed annual capacity of 600,000 tons went into operation recently in northwest china's kansu province. they were designed and built by the yaochieh coal mining administration.

a highly efficient belt conveyor system was installed to hoist coal.

in the course of construction, the workers, cadres and technicians took the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work as the key link and criticized lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a deep-going way. they adhered to the principle of "building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift", and solved the difficulties by relying on the masses.

in view of the area's complicated hydrological conditions, they made a careful survey and got 30,000 data about underground water. this ensured safety and speeded up construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Women's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

the australian women's basketball team led by mrs. pamela willmette concluded its friendly visit to peking and left here by train today on a match tour of tientsin, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

seeing the guest team off at the railway station were chang chang-lu, secretary-general of the chinese basketball association, and chinese basketball players and coaches.

while in peking, the australian team played friendly matches with the chinese national women's basketball team, the "august first" team of the chinese people's liberation army and the peking team. the australian friends also took time out to visit factories, a middle school, the summer palace, the palace museum, the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs.

CHINA AND CHILE

New Chilean Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

hernan hiriart laval, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of chile to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this morning.

present were vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were counsellor raul mardones oyarzun and second secretary rodolfo prussing of the chilean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Kyoto Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and gave a banquet in honour of the visiting japanese kyoto friendship delegation here this evening.

present on both occasions were leading members of departments concerned including wang yun-sheng, chao pu-chu, hsu kuang, wang chien-ju, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and shih huang.

hsieh pang-ting, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee, who accompanied the delegation from sian to peking was also present.

liao cheng-chih and head of the delegation motoki funahashi proposed toasts at the banquet.

in his speech liao cheng-chih warmly hailed the forging of official ties of friendship between the cities of sian and kyoto. china-japan friendship is a historical trend which cannot be destroyed by a handful of reactionary forces, he added. he wished the friendship between the people of the two countries would grow from generation to generation.

motoki funahashi said that friendly exchanges between kyoto and sian dates back to more than a thousand years. now the two cities have forged bonds of friendship. this indicates that their friendship has entered a new stage. he said that he would convey to the kyoto people the profound friendship and sentiments of the chinese people and would continue to make effort for the growth of friendship and unity between the japanese and chinese peoples.

Tientsin Municipal Friendship Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 14, 1974)

the tientsin municipal friendship delegation left here for home today after a friendly visit to japan.

vice-mayor of kobe manabi kano and other japanese friends saw the delegation off at the airport.

the tientsin delegation visited kobe, kyoto, kara and tokyo. during the visit to kobe, the chinese guests called on vice-governor of hyogo prefecture tokitada sakai, attended a welcome meeting held by kobe citizens, and took part separately in forums held by personages concerned and japan-china friendship groups. they visited workshops, villages, schools and other places. everywhere they were enthusiastically welcomed by the japanese friends. many japanese friends on the "kobe-tientsin friendship ship" which visited china last month went to see and have social gatherings with the chinese friends in the hotel.

the delegation gave a cocktail party in kobe on may 10 to thank the japanese friends for their kind hospitality. among over 200 guests present at the party were tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe, shiro narasaki, vice-governor of hyogo prefecture, masao nakashima, director-general of the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

both the delegation leader chao wu-cheng and mayor tatsuo miyazaki spoke at the reception.

through this visit, chao wu-cheng said, we feel deeply that it is the common desire of the peoples of the two countries to be friendly with each other from generation to generation. he pledged to work for closer good neighbourly relations between the two countries and promotion of the friendship between the people of tientsin and kobe.

miyazaki said that the fruitful and sparkling friendly interflow between tientsin and kobe has enhanced the friendship and understanding between the people of the two cities. he pledged to work more arduously for japan-china friendship, and asked the delegation to convey the friendly regards of the people of kobe to the people of tientsin.

NPC Vice Chairman Chou Chien-jen Meets Japanese Kyoto Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, this morning met with all members of the visiting japanese kyoto friendship delegation led by motoki funahashi, mayor of kyoto city. chou chien-jen had a friendly conversation with delegation leader motoki funahashi, deputy leaders shigeya fukushima and zenryu tsukamoto, secretary general of the delegation yoshikata yoka and other japanese friends.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang yun-sheng, chao pu-chu, sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun, and hsieh pang-ting, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee who accompanied the delegation to peking from sian.

China-Japan Civil Aviation Agreement Approved by Japanese House of Councillors and House of Representatives

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 15, 1974)

the japanese house of councillors held a full-fledged session this morning which unanimously approved the china-japan civil aviation transport agreement.

prior to this, the dietmen of the liberal democratic party, the socialist party, the komei party and the democratic socialist party expressed their support for the japan-china civil aviation transport agreement on behalf of their respective parties.

the upper house action has completed all necessary procedures for the ratification of the agreement which was approved by the house of representatives on may 7.

a handful of ultra-right-wingers in the liberal democratic party did not attend the upper house and lower house sessions as their scheme to prevent the diet from ratifying the agreement had gone bankrupt.

the approval by the house of councillors was followed by a press conference at which japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira said that the japanese government would hold a cabinet meeting within 10 days or a fortnight to confirm the agreement, and then exchange notes with china to give effect to it.

the japanese and chinese governments, he added, would exchange views during a period on the basic proposals for a peace and friendship treaty, and, on this basis, exchange drafts of the treaty.

japanese chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido said in an interview, "we are very happy that with the cooperation of all political parties, the japan-china civil aviation agreement has been approved eventually. this is an important step showing that good results have been achieved in the good neighbourhood and friendship between our two countries."

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Delegation of Luxembourg-China Friendship Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 13, 1974)

_____ li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the luxembourg-china friendship association led by president of the association adolph franck. host and guests had a friendly conversation.

the five-member delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Gymnastics Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Morocco

(NCNA-English Rabat, May 13, 1974)

_____ a chinese gymnastics team with wu hung-hsin as leader and sun kai-feng and li wan-fang as deputy leaders left here today after concluding a friendly visit to morocco.

seeing them off at the airport among others was zekri mustapha, vice-president of the moroccan gymnastics federation. chang chih-hsueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in morocco, was also present.

since its arrival in morocco on may 6, the team has given three performances in rabat, casablanca and the ancient cultural city of fes, and were warmly welcomed. in fes, their performance was watched by over 3,000 spectators including military and government leaders of the province and sports figures. in rabat and casablanca they were joined by moroccan gymnasts in the performances. after the performances the gymnasts of the two countries practised together and exchanged experience. their spirit of learning from each other to make progress together was highly praised by the spectators.

the moroccan gymnastics federation gave a banquet in honour of the team yesterday evening.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Amity Organization Leader Meets New Zealand Tour Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the new zealand-china society members northern spring tour party. leader of the party is james chiu hea wong, national executive member of the society and deputy leader is gordon alan farris.

the new zealand guests have joined the peking people in may first international labour day celebrations and visited tangshan, shashihyu, shenyang and anshan.

it will leave peking for home via kwangchow.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Continues Talks with Prime Minister Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping continued to hold talks with pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto in a cordial and friendly atmosphere here this morning.

Hsu Hsiang-chien, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Meet Distinguished Pakistan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien and ngapo ngawang jigme met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with members of the national assembly of pakistan, meraj khalid, mumtaz ali bhutto and yusuf khattak, and senator nabi baksh zehri, who are accompanying pakistan prime minister bhutto on his china trip.

present at the meeting were deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry kao chien-chung, and chen sung-lu, lin cheng and wang chun-kuei.

Prime Minister and Begum Bhutto Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan and begum bhutto left peking for home by special plane this afternoon after concluding their official visit to china.

chinese leaders yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chi teng-kuei, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme, ministers chi peng-fei and liu hsiang-ping, and deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien were among the several thousand well-wishers giving the pakistan leader and his party a warm send-off at the airport.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at peking airport which flew the national flags of pakistan and china. the band played the national anthems of pakistan and china. in the company of chinese leaders present, prime minister bhutto reviewed a guard of honour made up of men from all three services of the chinese people's liberation army. as prime minister and begum bhutto went round to bid a cordial farewell to the seers-off, young people presented a variety of joyous dances while others beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and shouted slogans. they warmly congratulated prime minister bhutto on his successful visit to china and heartily wished the people of pakistan still greater victories in their struggle, under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, to oppose foreign interference and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

before boarding the plane, prime minister bhutto said to the chinese leaders: "when we are leaving, i am convinced that the friendship between our two countries is stronger than ever before. we once again wish you to convey our thanks to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai." vice-chairman yeh chien-ying and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping asked prime minister bhutto to convey the chinese people's fraternal friendship to the pakistan people.

present at the airport were also members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china.

on hand were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie, his wife, embassy officials and other pakistan friends in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

at the invitation of his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, his excellency zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from may 11 to may 14, 1974.

the prime minister of pakistan and members of his delegation were accorded a warm and cordial reception by the government and people of china, reflecting the close understanding and the profound traditional friendship that exist between the two governments and peoples.

the prime minister of pakistan met chairman mao tsetung, and they had a cordial and friendly conversation. prime minister bhutto conveyed to the great leader of the chinese people the profound admiration of the people of pakistan for the progress achieved by the people of china in various fields of national reconstruction under his leadership. prime minister bhutto praised china for consistently upholding in international affairs the principles that states, irrespective of their size or strength, should respect sovereign equality, territorial integrity and political independence and strictly refrain from interference in internal affairs as well as for the contribution she had made in this connection.

prime minister bhutto also expressed to chairman mao tsetung the gratitude of the government and people of pakistan for china's steadfast and principled support on the questions of withdrawal of forces from the territories occupied in the 1971 india-pakistan war and the unconditional

release and repatriation of the pakistani prisoners of war as required under the resolutions of the united nations and the geneva conventions of 1949.

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister bhutto held wide-ranging discussions in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on the current international situation and the developments in south asia as well as on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. both sides expressed full satisfaction with the results of the talks.

both sides agreed that at the present time the international situation was developing in a direction favourable to peoples everywhere and unfavourable to imperialism and hegemonism. the third world had awakened and was playing an ever more important role in international affairs. the struggle of the peoples of the third world for complete political independence and their demand for a change in the present iniquitous world economic order were becoming an irresistible historical trend.

in this context the two sides welcomed in particular the results of the recently concluded special session of the united nations general assembly as constituting an important milestone in the struggle of the third world countries for the establishment of a just international economic order in the fields of controlling their own natural resources, reforming international trade, reforming the monetary system and principles of economic assistance to the developing countries, and considered that the session had made a positive contribution to strengthening the unity of the developing countries and promoting the struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism, and against hegemonism in particular. both sides expressed their determination to continue their efforts, in cooperation with other states, to bring to an end the exploitation of the third world and to establish a new world economic order based on equality and mutual benefit.

the prime minister of pakistan informed the premier of china of the results of the historic second islamic summit conference, held in lahore in february, 1974, which was attended by heads of state or high-ranking officials of thirty-six countries of asia and africa, representing a population of more than five hundred million. the main aims of the conference were to support the just struggle of the arab people against zionism and following the recent sharp increase in prices of certain commodities to explore the possibilities of enabling the third world countries to speed up their economic development through greater mutual cooperation on the basis of individual and collective self-reliance. premier chou en-lai welcomed the positive results achieved by the islamic summit and especially the increasingly important role played by the islamic countries in the struggle of the third world against colonialism, imperialism, expansionism and exploitation imposed by a system of unequal economic relations.

the two sides expressed firm support for the countries and peoples of asia, africa and latin america in their just struggle to safeguard national independence, safeguard state sovereignty, develop the national economy and protect their national resources. they firmly support the indochinese peoples in their just struggle against foreign aggression and for national liberation. they firmly support the just struggle carried on by the cambodian people under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia, with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, and the royal government of national union of cambodia. they firmly support the korean people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. they firmly support the arab peoples in their struggle against israeli zionist aggression and for the recovery of the occupied territories and the full restitution of the national rights of the people of palestine. they firmly support the peoples of mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, namibia and azania in their just struggles against portuguese colonial rule and against racism in rhodesia and south africa.

the two sides noted with pleasure that agreements had been reached among the countries concerned of the south asian subcontinent, which had led to the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the united nations general assembly and security council and thus created favourable conditions for the normalization of relations among the countries of the subcontinent. the two sides hoped that the countries of the subcontinent would live in friendship in conformity with the principles of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty, and they expressed readiness to develop good-neighbourly relations with the countries of the subcontinent on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

while welcoming the positive developments that had taken place on the south asian subcontinent, the two sides emphasized the need for continuing vigilance against tendencies towards hegemonism and expansionism and assertion of claims to positions of dominance or spheres of influence, and reiterated their determination to oppose such tendencies and guard against foreign interference, aggression and subversive and disruptive activities. premier chou enlai reiterated that the chinese government and people would, as always, firmly support the government and people of pakistan in their just struggle in defence of national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and firmly support the people of jammu and kashmir in their just struggle for the right of self-determination.

the chinese side warmly acclaimed the fact that, under the leadership of prime minister bhutto, the people of pakistan had achieved outstanding successes both in the internal and external spheres over the past two years by fully safeguarding pakistan's political independence and state sovereignty, effectively opposing foreign interference, healing the wounds

of war, strengthening internal unity and developing the national economy. at the same time, the pakistan government had, during this period, progressively strengthened its friendship and solidarity with the islamic countries and other countries of the third world.

the prime minister of pakistan stated that pakistan would continue to give full support to the chinese people in their struggle to liberate the taiwan province which is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. he expressed his conviction that this struggle would be crowned with complete victory. the chinese side thanked the government and people of pakistan for the support and help they had given china in many respects over the years.

the two sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of prime minister bhutto to china had made a significant contribution to the further consolidation of the close relations between their two governments and to deepening the friendship between the chinese and pakistani peoples.

peking, may 14, 1974

Leading Member of Athletic Association of People's Republic of China Issues Statement on Unreasonable IAAF Action against Pakistan Athletes

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

a leading member of the athletic association of the people's republic of china issued a statement today on the unreasonable action taken by the international amateur athletic federation against the pakistan athletes. the statement reads in full:

chinese athletes, upon invitation, participated in the 15th pakistan national games held in early april. this constituted part of the normal exchanges among friendly countries in the sports field. however, in disregard of the opposition repeatedly voiced by the people and sportsmen of various countries, the international amateur athletic federation, under the manipulation of a tiny handful of leaders, at its council meeting on may 8 went so far as to pass a resolution on a three-month suspension of the membership of the pakistan athletes who have competed with chinese athletes. this resolution is entirely unjustifiable. it is a wanton interference in the internal affairs of pakistan and china. the chinese people express resolute opposition to and great indignation

at the arbi[illegible] part of the few leaders of the i.a.a.f. in [illegible]ously undermining the friendly intercourse among the peop[illegible] sportsmen of various countries.

for a long [illegible] the i.a.a.f. under the thumb of a tiny handful of l[illegible] been riding roughshod over others in internation[illegible]letic events. it has resorted to such bullying mea[illegible] "sanction" and "disciplinary action" in a vain a[illegible] obstruct the normal friendly exchanges among sportsmen [illegible] various countries. at the same time it has stubborn[illegible]ung to its erroneous stand for "two chinas" and "one chi[illegible] taiwan", obstructing the restoration of china's legi[illegible]te seat in the i.a.a.f. and forbidding its members [illegible] in competitions with chinese athletes. all this runs [illegible]tly counter to the historical trend in which the peop[illegible] of all countries, particularly those of the third [illegible] and that they handle their own affairs independently. [illegible] the unreasonable restrictions imposed by the i.a.a.f., [illegible]letic associations and athletes of more and more countri[illegible] regions have resolutely entered into competitions [illegible]tations which are not affiliated to the i.a.a.f., and worked for the promotion of friendly contacts with [illegible] This demonstrates the spirit of adhering to principle [illegible]ting in struggle of the people and sportsmen of [illegible] world as well as their strong determination to safeguard [illegible]overeignty and independence. the absurd decision and arbitrary acts of the i.a.a.f. are entirely futile.

history [illegible] struggle, and the world advances amidst turbulence. wit[illegible]awakening of the people of the world at large and [illegible] the third world in particular, the days are go[illegible] one or two superpowers could lord it over others [illegible] the tyrant. likewise, the days will not last long when a few bosses of international sports organizations [illegible] others about truculently and unreasonably. we hope that th[illegible] handful of leaders of the i.a.a.f. will see this [illegible] clearly, correct their mistakes and discontinue to [illegible]fere with the normal friendly sports exchanges a[illegible] and sportsmen of various countries. should they [illegible]ling to their own course in disregard of the strong [illegible] of the people and sportsmen of various countries, the[illegible] end up by lifting a rock to have their own toes [illegible]hed.

Pakistan Press Hails Prime Minister Bhutto's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 14, 1974)

prime minister bhutto's visit to china was hailed by newspapers here for having promoted the friendship between the pakistan and chinese peoples.

"pakistan times" in a report said today that "his present visit had opened a new and vigorous phase in sino-pakistan relations". because of the highly friendly nature of the relations between pakistan and china, it was natural that their leaders' talks should be fruitful, it said.

"dawn" said editorially on may 11 that "china's principled and steadfast support has been a tremendous source of inspiration and comfort to pakistan." the prime minister's visit "should prove highly productive not only in further promoting a time-tested friendship but also in advancing the cause of peace and well-being in the third world in general and in the south asian region in particular," the paper said.

"bhutto's visit, one hopes, will bring pakistan and china still closer to each other in a common endeavour to advance the cause of the third world," it added.

"new times" said in an editorial on may 12 that bhutto's visit to china is of very important significance and china is genuinely interested in the development of the third world.

"tameer" in an article on may 11 expressed its firm belief that bhutto's visit would further strengthen the ties of friendship between pakistan and china.

CHINA AND R[illegible]

Chi Te[illegible] Meets Romanian Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-Englis[illegible]ng, May 14, 1974)

chi teng-kuei, member of th[illegible]tical bureau of the central committee of the communis[illegible]y of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation [illegible] afternoon with the romanian friendship visiting grou[illegible] by adalbert crisan, member of the central committee of [illegible] romanian communist party and first secretary of the party [illegible]ittee of bistrita-nasaud county.

romanian [illegible]ador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present on [illegible]sion.

also prese[illegible]e leading members of departments concerned, in[illegible]ing cheng chih-ping, hsing jen-hsien, chao chang-lung, tao yung-nien and liu ju-kun.

Romania[illegible]ndship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English [illegible]g, May 15, 1974)

the romanian friendship visiting grou[illegible] by adalbert crisan, member of the central committee of [illegible]manian communist party and first secretary of the party [illegible]ee of bistrita-nasaud county, wound up its visit t[illegible]nd left here for home by air today.

the group [illegible]n off at the airport by leading members of chinese [illegible]nts concerned cheng chih-ping, hsing jen-hsien an[illegible]hang-lung, and romanian ambassador to china nicola[illegible]escu.

Bucharest International Consumer Goods Fair Inaugurated, Chinese Pavilion Day Celebrated

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 14, 1974)

_____ chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and director of the chinese pavilion of the first bucharest international consumer goods fair shih an-ming today gave a reception for the chinese pavilion day.

present at the reception were over 200 people among whom were romanian vice-minister for foreign affairs cornel pacoste, other leading members of departments concerned, representatives from all walks of life and diplomatic envoys of other countries.

the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the daily development of friendly relations between the peoples of china and romania.

the first bucharest international consumer goods fair was inaugurated at the exhibition house of scinteia square on may 12.

on display at the chinese pavilion were textiles, fabrics, works of handicraft, blankets and other daily necessities, which reflect china's achievements in developing light industry after the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Opens in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, May 13, 1974)

_____ an exhibition of chinese archaeological finds opened at the museum of far eastern antiquities here yesterday evening.

king carl gustaf xvi of sweden attended and spoke at the opening ceremony. the exhibition, he said, is a manifestation of the good relationship between china and sweden, and will further promote the development of friendly relations between the two countries. he wished the exhibition success.

bertil zachrisson, minister of education, delivered the opening speech.

about 1,500 [illegible] present at the ceremony including sven andersson, minister of foreign affairs; hjalmar mehr, governor of stockholm province; lieutenant general carl-eric almgren, commander of the army; gunnar hambraeus, managing director of the royal swedish academy of engineering science; christer leopold, chairman of the swedish-chinese [illegible] association; personages of all circles and the diplomatic corps.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming spoke at the ceremony.

yang chen-ya, [illegible] of the chinese archaeological finds exhibition delegation, presented a gift to king carl gustaf xvi at the end of the ceremony and, together with ambassador wang lu-ming, accompanied him in inspecting the exhibition.

that evening, bengt dahlback, general director of the swedish national [illegible], gave a banquet for the opening of the exhibition.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chairman Truong Chinh Makes Transit Stop in Peking at Head of DRVN National Assembly Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, arrived here by special plane at noon today en route to other countries at the head of the delegation of the d.r.v.n. national assembly.

the vietnamese comrades were greeted and seen off at the airport by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, vice-foreign minister [illegible] ing, and the foreign ministry's deputy director of the asian affairs department liang feng and deputy director of the protocol department liu hua.

n.p.c. vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien gave a luncheon at the airport in honour of the vietnamese comrades.

present at the airport to greet and see the delegation off and at the luncheon were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china nguyen van quang, and officials of the two embassies.

diplomatic envoys and officials from czechoslovakia, hungary and the soviet union to china were also present at the airport to meet and see the delegation off.

Delegation of South Vietnam Women's Union for Liberation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

the delegation of the south viet nam women's union for liberation left here for home by air this morning after its friendly visit to china. the leader of the delegation is nguyen thi dinh, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, chairman of the south viet nam women's union for liberation and deputy commander of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, and its deputy leader is nguyen bach tuyet, member of the executive committee of the south viet nam women's union for liberation.

the guests were warmly seen off at the airport by liu hsiang-ping, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of public health, lin li-yun, member of the c.p.c. central committee, chu hui-fen, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the general administration of civil aviation of china, li ta, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, ou tang-liang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, fu yu-fang, director of the peking women's federation and wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam, and his wife chang lan-hsin as well as several hundred women representatives of various circles of the chinese capital.

also present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, diplomatic officials of the two embassies and other viet nam friends in peking.

while in peking, they visited the peking motor vehicle plant, the maternity hospital, the peihai kindergarten, saw a shooting exhibition by chiaochuanghu militiamen and toured the great wall, the summer palace and the palace museum. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

Delegation of South Vietnam Women's Union for Liberation Arrives at Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 14, 1974)

the delegation of the south viet nam women's union for liberation arrived here from peking this afternoon at the conclusion of a friendly visit to china.

the delegation is headed by nguyen thi dinh, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, chairman of the south viet nam women's union for liberation and deputy commander of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces. it was met at the airport by nguyen thi luu, member of the presidium of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front, and le thi xuyen, vice-president of the viet nam women's union.

chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping was also on hand.

FIVE-NATION TT FRIENDSHIP TOURNAMENT

Five-Nation Table Tennis Friendship Tournament Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 14, 1974)

the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament which includes china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia, opened at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

among those attending the opening ceremony were chuang tse-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation; li ching-chuan, chairman, and wang wen-chung, hsu yin-sheng and cheng min-chih, vice-chairmen, of the tournament organizing committee; and wei ming, leading member of the peking branch of the all-china sports federation.

present were kim dal son, leader of the d.p.r.k. table tennis delegation; momoto shibata, leader of the japanese t.t. delegation; erik extergren, leader of the swedish t.t. delegation; lazo materic, leader of the yugoslav t.t. delegation; and chang chun-han, leader of the chinese t.t. delegation; and

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife; swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife; mrs. milojko drulovic, wife of the yugoslav ambassador to china, milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires ad interim of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and his wife; and kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, and his wife.

when the five-nation tournament was officially declared open, the coaches and players of korea, japan, sweden, yugoslavia and china marched into the competition hall amid the strains of "the march of sportsmen". the 18,000 spectators clapped their hands enthusiastically to greet the friends from other lands. the opening ceremony was followed by four team matches.

the stadium tonight was filled with a warm atmosphere of solidarity among the people and players of various countries. the national flags of the five participating nations were hung on the backdrop above the rostrum.

tonight's program pitted china against japan and korea against yugoslavia in the men's team competition while korea took on yugoslavia and japan played sweden in the women's team event.

in the keenly contested men's team match between japan and china, the japanese team trailed 1:4 but continued to play a spirited game. tokio tasaka and mitsuru kono

each won a point and the score became 3:4. in the crucial eighth match, [illegible] played li chen-shih to the third set before china won the team match 5:3.

both the [illegible] and the yugoslav teams played a hard attacking game in their men's team match which yugoslavia won 5:2. zlatko cordas and anton stipancic each won two matches. [illegible] korean players were also impressive, with yul chol defeating anton stipancic and jo yong ho defeating dragutin surbek both in straight sets.

in the women's team event, the korean democratic people's republic team won [illegible] the yugoslav team 3:0 after some exciting exchanges. pak yong ok trailed eva palatinus 15-20 in the decisive third set, but continued to play all -out attacking table tennis to deuce the set at 20-20 and took the next two points for her come-from-behind victory.

the japanese women's team won 3:1 from the swedish team. the japanese players won the first two singles matches. the swedish players strengthened their attack in the doubles match with ann christine hellman and birgitta olsson defeating the japanese pair of tatsuko abe and chieko [illegible] tatsuko abe then won her singles match from hellman for japan's third point.

the good skill, courageous spirit and sportsmanship shown by the [illegible] tennis players from the five countries drew warm applause from the packed stands.

the five-nation friendship tournament includes men's and women's team events and men's and women's singles. the team events are held from may 14 to 16, and the singles events from may 17 to 18.

Vice Premier [illegible] Meets Korean, Japanese, Swedish, [illegible] Table Tennis Delegation Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping [illegible] had a friendly conversation at the capital indoor [illegible] here this evening with leaders of the table tennis delegations from the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia who have come here to participate in the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament. they [illegible] dal son, leader of the korean t.t. delegation; [illegible] shibata, leader of the japanese t.t. delegation; erik [illegible], leader of the swedish t.t. delegation; and [illegible], leader of the yugoslav t.t. delegation.

present at the meeting were chuang tse-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation; li ching-chuan, chairman, and wang wen-chung, hsu yin-sheng and cheng min-chih, vice-chairmen, of the tournament organizing committee; and chang chun-han, leader of the chinese t.t. delegation.

after the meeting, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and the foreign friends saw men's and women's team competitions.

Five-Nation Table Tennis Friendship Tournament Continues in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 15, 1974)

competition in the men's and women's team events continued in the five-nation table tennis friendship tournament here today with teams from china, the democratic people's republic of korea, japan, sweden and yugoslavia participating.

matches were played in the afternoon and evening sessions at the capital indoor stadium. in the men's competition, china met yugoslavia, korea met sweden, yugoslavia met sweden and japan met korea. in the women's competition, japan met yugoslavia, china met sweden, japan met china and korea met sweden.

the matches were exciting and the players showed good skill in their spirited game. they learned from one another in an atmosphere of friendship and unity. their performances and sportsmanship drew warm applause from the spectators.

yugoslavia won from sweden 5:2 in a three-hour encounter this evening. anton stipancic won three of the five points for the yugoslav team by defeating stellan bengtsson, kjell johansson and ingemar wikstrom. five of the seven matches were played to three sets.

a world championship semi-finalist, stipancic was locked in close contest with former world singles champion bengtsson in the seventh and last match. the score was tied eleven times from 2-2 to 18-18 in the last set. at 20-19, stipancic served a spinning ball which bengtsson hit into the net for the set and match, and the team match.

the women's team match between korea and sweden was exciting. korean players pak yong sun and pak yong ok won the first two points from ann christine hellman and birgitta olsson. in the doubles match, hellman and lena andersson cooperated well in their steady game.

after they took a point for the swedish team, pak yong ok lost to hellman 1:2 for the second point.
in the final match, pak yong sun strengthened her game and defeated olsson by sharp attacking shots to turn the match 3:2 in favour of the korean team.

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the women's encounter between japan and yugoslavia was played to the maximum five matches. after yukie ozeki and sachiko yokota won the first two singles matches, erzebet palatinus and eva jeler of yugoslavia won the doubles match and jeler defeated ozeki in the fourth match. sachiko yokota, however, won the decisive fifth match from dubravka fabri 21-10, 21-10 by combining steady cutting strokes with sudden attacking shots.

the results of the other matches held here today were: the chinese men's team won 5:2 from the yugoslav team. the swedish men's team won 5:0 from the team of the democratic people's republic of korea. the japanese men's team won 5:1 from the team of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the chinese women's team won from the swedish and japanese teams by the identical score of 3:0.

END

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